THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 285 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Germans in Full Flight Across Maas; Battle for Port of Antwerp Ended; Churchill: Gestapo Grip Delays Victory

Associated Press from United States Army

Prelude to Freedom

Philippine President Osmena waves farewell to New Guinea as he prepares to return to the Philippines. He landed with Gen. Douglas MacArthur when American forces invaded Leyte.

Prime Minister warns Commons that war in Europe may last till next summer.

LONDON, Oct 31 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill cautioned the House of Commons today that the war against Germany might last into next summer and that against Japan until the end of 1946.

He made these predictions, emphasizing that they were subject to changing conditions, in calling for the retention of Britain's nine-year Parliament and war-time coalition of government without an election.

"The coalition of parties ought not to be broken before Naziism is broken," he said.

He warned that Naziism's "iron control of German life" in all its forms "exceeding anything previously known among men" may defeat the possibility of political uprising.

Mr. Churchill said in part:

"As I said the other day, any attempt to estimate the date when the war with Germany can officially be declared over can be no more than a guess. Political convulsion in Germany may bring it to a speedy end at any time, but against that must be set the iron control of German life in all its forms, including the Army which has been established by Hitler's Storm Troops and secret police. This exceeds anything previously known among men, therefore we cannot count upon any of the normal reactions of public opinion. From every quarter, it seems that the civil population are plunged in a dull apathy.

No Uprising Expected

"And certainly anyone who stirred against the police would be instantly shot or decapitated. Therefore I cannot place any dependence on a political uprising in Germany.

"On military grounds it seems difficult to believe that the war can be ended before Christmas or even before Easter. Although, as I have said, many high military authorities with every means to form a correct judgment have expressed themselves more hopefully and although every effort has been made and will be made against the enemy, the German troops are fighting with the utmost tenacity, although cut off in many places and in the defense of positions evidently forlorn.

"They have been counterattacking with vigor, though as yet without success, in Holland and on the Moselle. A great deal of work has yet to be done to improve the ports and build up supplies and concentrate forward the ever-growing Allied army.

Hard Fight in Italy

"In Italy, the fighting is also of the most obstinate character, and the weather has broken. The Eastern Front has shown that it is most active on the north and south flanks. Immense successes have rewarded the strenuous Rus-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

New Allied raid makes Cologne the 'most-bombed' city—Snow on Eastern Front.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

German forces are in full retreat across the Maas River in Holland.

The battle for the port of Antwerp is over, says Gen. Miles C. Dempsey, British Second Army commander.

This opening of the Schelde River to Antwerp follows the clearing of all Germans out of south Beveland Island, which commands the entry to the river.

There are still Germans on Walcheren Island at the mouth of the channel, but the island is flooded and they are incapable of serious resistance.

It is now a question how fast and how far back the Germans will go, says General Dempsey. At the moment motor columns 12 miles long are crowding all highways as 40,000 or so troops are pushing northward toward Dordrecht and Rotterdam.

An estimated 10,000 to 20,000 Germans, however, have been left below the Maas to delay the British and Canadian advance. Allied forces were only five or six miles from bridges across the wide Hollandsch Diep channel of the Maas at Moerdijk and Geertruidenberg. They had pushed on rapidly past Breda and Roosendaal.

The German retreat was stated to be orderly—presumably toward another line at the Rhine, where the Allies may be held up again before the north end of the West Wall can be turned.

While no major move was reported from the Russian front, the Russians were stated to be making every effort, in snow and bitter winds, to clear the last of the Germans out of what is considered the Soviet territory of Latvia and Lithuania before Nov. 7, 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

German forces were reported by Moscow to have received no proper winter equipment or clothing so far. But the Russians were at a heavy disadvantage in having to fight with what are considered the longest supply lines in history. As the infantry and armored forces beat against East Prussia's strong fortifications, Russian engineers are tackling the immense task of restoring railway lines across liberated country.

Meanwhile, airmen in the West kept up their unceasing attacks on German targets. British and Canadian bombers dropped 4,000 tons of explosives on Cologne, now recognized as the most heavily bombed city. It was the sixth attack on Cologne since Oct. 28.

In the Pacific, where a bombing attack on two cruisers and on a heavy cruiser, already damaged, brought the Battle of the Philippines total to 60 Japanese warship casualties and about 35,000 Japanese killed, American forces on Leyte Island pushed rapidly on to complete their conquest.

Eastern Front:

Germans Flee Across Maas

Under cover of a heavy fog which grounded Allied aircraft, the German 15th Army retreating from southwestern Holland was fleeing across the Maas River and the Hollandsch Diep in motor columns from 6 to 12 miles long.

Two victorious Allied armies harried the retreat. The German defeat means the Allies soon will get the use of the great Belgian port of Antwerp for the flood of supplies to feed the coming drives into Germany.

A front dispatch said it was estimated that perhaps only 10,600 to 20,000 Germans had been left below the Maas River line

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

'A' Gas Proposal Rejected; More Tires in New Quota; France-Spain Nearing Tie

The World's Day—October 31, 1944

Boston: OPA Rejects Cahill Gasoline Proposal

A suggestion by Lieutenant Governor Cahill that the new issue of "A" gasoline coupons be validated on Nov. 7, instead of Nov. 9, to provide transportation to the polls on election day, was turned down today by the Regional Office of Price Administration as "administratively impossible to carry out."

Inaugural of Eastern Air Lines' air service to Boston begins this afternoon with the scheduled arrival of a company plane bearing Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and other company officials at Logan International Airport. The aircraft is to begin the actual first flight tomorrow. [Page 2.]

Long-awaited application forms for veterans to use in securing guaranteed loans under G. I. Bill of Rights will be ready for distribution in Boston on Nov. 15, Veterans Administration officials announced today. [Page 5.]

Labor has pledged full support of Greater Boston's United War Fund campaign, and four public schools have already exceeded their quotas as the second day of the drive for $7,650,000 opens. [Page 2.]

Washington: More Tires in November Quota

With November's new automobile tire quota increased 250,000 over October, more tires will be available for "B" and "C" ration holders and local ration boards may be able to reduce their 850,000 unfilled applications for new tires.

Cooking stoves will be rationed to applicants who need only establish their eligibility for a coal and gas combination stove, the OPA announced, because of a slight increase in supply.

A full work schedule for all war plants on Thanksgiving Day and the following week end was called for by War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug.

Surplus of the Post Office Department during the quarter ended Sept. 30 amounted to $9,756,377.54, Postmaster General Walker announced, comparing this figure with a deficit of $14,828,982.75 for the same period a year ago.

Appointment of Dr. George E. Works as Director of the War Manpower Commission's roster of specialized personnel for placement in the war effort to succeed Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., was announced by WMC's Chairman, Paul V. McNutt.

In Europe: French May Tighten Spanish Ties

Formal diplomatic relations between France and Spain seemed a step nearer as Madrid dispatches disclosed that a special Spanish envoy would go to Paris tomorrow to discuss the matter. Coincident with this disclosure the Communist Daily Worker in London bitterly attacked Spain's Franco regime.

Guerrilla warfare is being waged against French Forces of the Interior on the Spanish frontier by approximately 2,000 Spanish Republicans and Russians, a Paris report said.

Convicted of collusion with the Germans, Stephane Lauzanne, former editor of Le Matin of Paris, has been sentenced to 20 years in prison, a Paris dispatch said. Meanwhile, hearing of appeals by George Suarez, Paris journalist, and other convicted Vichy collaborators against their sentences of capital punishment is scheduled to begin this week.

Approximately 3,000,000 Frenchmen—prisoners and deportees—are in Germany, said Henri Frenay, French Minister of Prisoners and Deportees.

A new security known as the one and three quarter per cent Exchequer Bond, repayable at par Feb. 15, 1950, will be offered in place of British National War Bonds which are to be discontinued after Nov. 6, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced to the Commons.

Sweden has repeatedly demonstrated its readiness to "co-operate internationally," according to Swedish Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther, who expressed the hope that the "lesser powers" would be allowed to contribute to establishing the peace.

G. M. Garro-Jones, British Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Production, urged the British in a published speech not to become unduly aroused by reported efforts of the United States to expand its postwar export trade beyond reasonable limits.

National: Chinese Envoy Hails Co-operation

Commemorating the 33rd anniversary of the Chinese Republic in New York City with school officials and teachers, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, praised contributions to co-operation between China and America being made by the schools of each country. [Page 3.]

Work on the first oil well in the Navy's 35,000 square miles of oil reserves in Alaska, about 175 miles east of Point Barrow, will start in April, Rear Admiral C. A. Trexel announced in Seattle, Wash.

Middle East: Egypt Forms Inquiry Commission

Egyptian Prime Minister Amhed Maher Pasha has announced the formation of an inquiry commission to investigate allegations against the cabinet of Premier Mustafa Nahas Pasha, who was dismissed Oct. 8 by King Farouk.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Roosevelt Plans Political Talk From White House Thursday

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—President Roosevelt will make a radio address from the White House on Nov. 2, it was announced here today.

At the same time further details of his New England trip, culminating in his Boston address on Nov. 4, were made available, and disclosed plans for an automobile ride through an industrial section of Connecticut and Massachusetts, from Hartford to Springfield.

Announcement of the midweek presidential radiocast from Washington seemingly ends the hope of Midwest Democratic politicians that they could persuade the President to appear at Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit.

At the White House, it was stated again today that pressure of wartime work prevents the President from leaving the Capital for a full week of campaigning.

Managers Made Choice

Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, explained that Mr. Roosevelt told Party managers early in the campaign that he would speak either in Ohio or Massachusetts, and left the choice to them.

Mr. Early said the managers unanimously picked Massachusetts. The inference drawn here is that they felt greater benefit in Electoral College votes would be drawn by the President's personal tour in New England than from campaigning in the G. O. P. Midwest stronghold.

However, Mr. Early added, following the big crowds drawn by the President's Philadelphia-Chicago appearances, Democratic politicians had renewed their plea that he appear in Cleveland and Detroit in addition to Boston. Mr. Roosevelt's answer, given after some days' deliberation, is the Thursday night radiocast.

On his New England tour, the President will arrive at Bridgeport, Conn., by train, about 10 a. m. He will make a brief talk from the back platform.

He will arrive at Hartford about noon and, if the weather is good, will drive to the State Capitol Park and speak from the bandstand.

Springfield Talk Planned

The President will motor from Hartford to Springfield, arriving at the latter city about 2 o'clock, where he will deliver an informal talk. Following that he will take train to Boston, where he will speak outdoors from 9 to 9:45 at Fenway Park, though the weather may bring a change in plans. Presumably he will follow procedure used in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago, of speaking sitting from his open automobile, driven into the middle of the ball park and up a four-foot ramp.

The Boston speech will be carried by Blue, NBC, and Columbia networks, his largest radio coverage of the campaign. Presumably it will be the wind-up speech, recapitulating the double motif of commander in chief and postwar internationalism, which has dominated the campaign.

For the Washington speech, the time has not yet been picked, nor the networks to be used.

Weather Predictions

Fair and Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Hitler's 'Dignity' Costing Nazis $18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 31

Adolf Hitler's "dignity" is worth at least $18 to the Nazis.

The municipal authorities of Breslau have just decreed that no pictures of the Führer may be sold for less than this amount—45 marks.

The Nazis say a floor had to be placed under the pictures because thousands of them had been thrown on the market in recent weeks at prices incompatible with Hitler's "dignity."

Postwar Shift To Fall Lightly On N. E. Plants

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cuts in war orders following the close of the war with Germany seem likely to hit Massachusetts less severely than many other areas, according to a survey among the major industries of the Commonwealth.

No drastic dislocations of production or employment such as anticipated in the automobile plants for readjustment or the closings of great government-owned plants are in sight.

On the contrary, the boot and shoe industry will have 15,000 more jobs available than today, the cotton textile mills expect production to continue without interruption, the woolen and worsted industry does not figure on a major decline in employment, and the biggest shipyard organization in the State expects to keep right on going.

Obviously there will be decreases in employment in many companies as the war demand, which has pushed their production above normal, relaxes.

Reports Made

Here are reports from a number of leading sources:

The Bethlehem Steel Company, which operates the Quincy and Hingham shipyards, together making the largest shipbuilding organization in New England:

"We don't expect any reduction in employment when the war with Germany ends. Some of our government orders run into 1947.

"We are now facing the heaviest and most urgent program that has ever confronted us."

Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council:

"Generally speaking, New England is in an advantageous position for resumption of civilian production because we have a number of consumer industries where there is a relatively light reconversion problem."

Powell M. Cabot, Executive Director, Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment:

Easily Converted

"While we will have a considerable reconversion problem and some unemployment will result, this will not be as bad as in many of the other industrial states, due to the fact that a number of our major industries, such as textiles, shoes and leather, can be easily

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

British-Soviet Ties Pondered In East Europe

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 31 — Can the Anglo - Russian co - operation achieved by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin in their recent Moscow conversations be followed up by arrangements conformable with the lofty ideals propounded by the democracies and satisfactory to all freedom-loving states?

This question is beginning to loom large in many circles here as Russia on political grounds absents itself from the Chicago civil aviation conference, seeks to impose its demands for oil concessions upon Iran, dominates the terms of Bulgaria's armistice, and as Britain urges the Polish Government to accept Russia's terms for postwar conditions in East Europe.

Yugoslavia Affected

In other words, the question is being asked whether the British-Russian co-operation recently achieved in Moscow will be followed by arrangements satisfac-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

How Leyte's 'Puppets' Aided the Underground

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 25. Delayed—American liberation forces have been materially aided by some of the Filipinos who served in the Japanese-sponsored government on Leyte, according to Sergio Osmena, Philippines President.

Mr. Osmena explained here today that most of these men had remained loyal to the United States during the enemy occupation. "Someone had to do the job," he said, "and many Filipinos were actually able to inject some American ideals of government into the administration despite enemy sponsorship."

He cited one instance in which a Filipino traitor was tried by local courts and put in jail. The Japanese objected to the sentence and attempted to force a retrial.

Based on U. S. System

The Filipino judicial system is based upon the American system and the Japanese had permitted its continuance as a concession based on their co-prosperity claim to "complete freedom."

When this was pointed out to the Japanese occupational commander, he was forced to back down rather than lose face.

There were many "islands" of what might be called remembered Americanism in the Government In Tacloban the Japanese puppet administrator of Leyte, P. Salazar, found himself for a time in the center of one of these "islands.' When the Japanese evacuated the city just before the Americans descended upon northern Leyte, they did not even inform Mr. Salazar of their departure. When American troops entered the city, Mr. Salazar was arrested. He is now in the city jail awaiting a people's trial and probably a traitor's sentence.

Patriots in Dual Roles

I talked with other officials in the town regarding conditions under the Japanese. A local newspaper editor worked on a Japanese propaganda paper. He also helped edit the Underground freedom paper.

A civilian doctor served Japanese troops but he also worked 24 hours a day attending city residents who suffered from malnutrition, smuggling in supplies when possible.

A local attorney pretended to work with the Japanese but he later joined the guerrillas.

A husky lad who served on the occupation constabulary force was secretly working with the Underground movement.

All these men are now pulling openly for the Allied cause.

Food Fairly Plentiful

The city of Tacloban is slowly awakening. Food stores which were cached away during the Japanese occupation are coming to light gradually. There is little problem of food relief here, for rich Leyte Valley is capable of

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Shrapnel Tore Hole In Philippines Story

The accompanying article from Gordon Walker, correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the Philippines, is a war story in more ways than one.

Although it now has been pieced together into a coherent whole, the article contained many gaps and apparent deletions when it first reached the Foreign Desk. The following note on the end explained why:

"While in transit to the transmission point, shrapnel tore a hole the size of a fist in the copy of this story.

"Signed, United States Censor."

Overflow Crowd Expected To Hear Dewey in Boston

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' importance as a pivotal State in the Presidential election was sharply pointed up today as Republican leaders made plans for a record crowd at the Boston Garden tomorrow night when Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York makes his only major New England speech of the campaign.

With requests for tickets to the rally rapidly exceeding the 17,000 capacity of the Garden, the Republican State Committee announced that loudspeakers are being set up outside the Garden to accommodate the thousands expected to be unable to jam into the auditorium.

Because Massachusetts is viewed as one of the very close states in the nation, Republicans are taking every possible step to make sure that the Republican Presidential nominee will be seen and heard by as many persons as possible during his Boston stay. They are hoping to build up such Dewey strength that President Roosevelt will find the State's 16 electoral votes already safely in the G. O. P. column when he arrives here Saturday for a Fenway Park appearance.

Motor Tour of Boston

The Republican Presidential candidate will be taken on a motor tour of downtown Boston upon his arrival late tomorrow afternoon.

The motorcade, in which Governor Saltonstall and members of the G. O. P. state ticket also will ride, is expected to leave South Station shortly after 4 p. m. It will follow this route:

Summer Street to Washington; right on Washington to Adams and Dock Squares, through Union Street to Hanover; left on Hanover to Scollay Square; right on Tremont to Boylston; right on Boylston to Copley Square; left on Dartmouth, left onto Stuart to the Columbus Avenue entrance of the Hotel Statler.

According to Republican State Committee plans, Governor and Mrs. Dewey will ride in the first car, Governor Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, and

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY SPECIAL, en route to Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 31—As Gov. Thomas E. Dewey approaches the dramatic climax of his 1944 quest for the Presidency, one of the most impressive facts which emerges today is that in three short months, the New York Governor has become the decisively dominant force of the Republican Party and throughout has been the prime architect of his own vigorous, original, and carefully conceived campaign strategy.

In short, Governor Dewey all along has been the boss of his own campaign and today is more so than ever.

New figures and new faces are evident everywhere in the Dewey organization. You'll have to look a long time to discover an old political name in the fresh en-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Stilwell Recall Not to Alter U. S. Policy Toward China

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's recall from his multiple posts in the China-Burma-India war theater at Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's insistence, has not altered American policy toward China.

Disclosure and publication of reports of the alleged political corruptness of the Generalissimo's regime has not swerved this Government from its determination to work and fight for a strong unified China.

In fact, this Government's acquiescence to General Chiang's request that General Stilwell be recalled is seen as the best evidence that this Government is not going to permit any issue, no matter how weighted with prestige, with principles, with differences over military strategy to disrupt Chinese-American relations. American foreign policy is and has been dedicated to helping China assume a position as one of the big powers of the world.

President Roosevelt withdrew General Stilwell from China at the Generalissimo's request. But that is no indication that the General's military abilities are in question. They are taken for granted. He just failed to hit it off with the Generalissimo, and while battles could be won on that basis no war could be won with that division at the top.

The public now knows what Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, the President's personal representative, has been doing in Chungking.

He was, Brooks Atkinson, Correspondent of the New York Times, has reported, working to give General Stilwell full command of the Chinese ground and air forces under the Generalissimo and to increase China's participa-

Continued on Page 10, Column 8

Churchill Asks Extension Of Government for a Year

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 31—Prime Minister Winston Churchill today asked the House of Commons for 12 months' extension for his coalition government.

He indicated that even if the war would end sooner—and his hazard was March or April, 1945—it would require another year before orderly political procedures could be set in motion for a general election in Britain.

The measure extending the life of Parliament for a year was read formally twice without a divisional vote. It must be read a third time before being sent to the House of Lords. Lack of opposition today indicated that step would be a formality.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, prominent in the Labor Party's councils, indorsed extension of prolongation of Parliament for a year, but he served notice that Mr. Churchill's Government would not be free from controversy.

Mr. Greenwood also made it clear Labor's ranks would oppose extension of the coalition Government until Japan was defeated. He argued that it would be against the national interest to prolong Parliament "until the whole of this desperate struggle is tied up."

Coalition Explained

The Prime Minister, from a variety of angles, emphasized the point that the present coalition of Conservatives, Socialists, and Liberals, was formed to defeat Hitler and should not be abandoned until the task was completed. But once that task is accomplished, he would "not blame anyone who claimed that there should be an appeal" to the people.

"I have a clear view that it would be wrong to continue this Parliament beyond the end of the German war," he said.

"The foundation of all democracy is that the people have the right to vote. To deprive them of that right is to make a mockery of all the high-sounding phrases which are often used. At the bottom of all those phrases is a little man who has to walk into a little booth, take a pencil and make a little mark upon a little bit of paper, and no amount of rhetoric can possibly palliate overlooking that.

"The people have the right to choose representatives in accordance with their wishes and feelings, and I cannot think of anything more odious than for a Prime Minister to attempt to carry on with a Parliament so aged and attempt to grapple with the tremendous problems of war and peace and the transition from war to peace, without being refreshed by contact with the people or without being relieved by any special burdens in that respect."

Some of the Prime Minister's critics often chide him for being like a "headmaster," who comes to the Commons to lecture "the boys" every time there is any political trouble.

"Head" in Good Mood

But today, even if some Members of Parliament were anticipating a "headmaster act," they could not deny "the head" was in a good mood.

He got a tremendous laugh when he declared: "I shall regret the break-up of the present highly efficient Government which has waged war with unsurpassed suc-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

No One in Britain Under 30 Has Voted

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 31

Prime Minister Winston Churchill pointed out in Commons today that no one in Britain under 30 ever had cast a vote.

No general elections have been held in nine years and registration for bye-elections is suspended.

Autoists Seek Clarification Of Estimated Mileage Puzzle

"Have you estimated your estimated automobile mileage for 1945, as required of all applicants for renewals of their automobile registration plates?"

If you have, the Boston Automobile Club wants to know if you have taken into account possible reductions or increases in the values of your ration coupons? "How should I know?" you ask. That's what the Club reiterates: "How should you know what your coupons hold in store for you?"

On that basis, it's all very confusing, E. S. Harding, Executive Secretary of the Club's Advisory Board, said today in a letter to Rudolph F. King, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, asking him what all motorists want to know: "How can I estimate my mileage when no one has any way of knowing how much gasoline I will get?"

After all, there have been no allotment changes in "A," "B," and "C" ratings in 1944. And if a motorist has a "B" card, how can he go any farther in 1945 than he did in 1944? And if the gasoline gets any poorer, it will throw the estimated mileage off. And if he estimates his 1945 mileage on the basis of 1944, maybe the old car won't work that good.

Yes, "it's all very confusing," Mr. Harding complained. And added to that, he told the Registrar that the request for information appearing on applications for car registrations was "an intrusion upon the rights of applicants. If this intrusion is countenanced," he added, "do we not invite further intrusion?"

"Furthermore, how is the motorist to answer as 'true to the best of my knowledge and belief' anything so vague and uncertain as the estimated mileage for this year or next?"

"Will you rule that this question need not be answered by applicants for registration, or if you have any doubts about your authority, will you be good enough to secure an opinion from the Attorney General?"

Some of the answers to question Number 7 on the applications indicate the motorist's reactions. One estimated his mileage for 1945 at "12,000 miles, I hope." Another asked the Registry: "You tell me."

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New England Firms Win Output Awards

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced yesterday it had presented its "M" award to nine manufacturing companies for meritorious production for the Victory Fleet. One was awarded to the Submarine Signal Company, Fall River, Mass.

The New England Shipbuilding Corporation earned its 10th gold star renewal award and became the 10th yard to receive the Maritime Merit Eagle Pennant for Liberty-Ship construction.

Companies receiving first gold stars included the General Electric Company, Lynn River Works, Lynn, Mass.

Companies receiving fourth gold stars included Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, New Britain, Conn., and the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

Saltonstall in Plymouth

Governor Saltonstall went to Plymouth, Mass., today to participate in Army-Navy E Award ceremonies at the Plymouth Cordage Comany before going to Pittsfield where he will meet Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York tomorrow to accompany him on his Massachusetts speaking tour.

Labor Pledges Its Support To War Fund Drive

All of Boston's labor organizations were represented at the Dutch Treat luncheon today in the Tavern Club, held by the Greater Boston United War Fund. They pledged full co-operation in the Red Feather campaign which opened yesterday and which will solicit gifts of $7,650,000 by Thanksgiving Day.

James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, told the luncheon guests that "share together has long been the watchword of organized labor, so we need no urging to come to the aid of the Fund's slogan. That is why you will see so many Red Feathers alongside so many union buttons on labor's coat lapels."

The Building and Construction Trades Council, Metropolitan District, was represented by its Secretary-Treasurer, Ernest R. Johnson; Harold D. Ulrich came in his capacity of General Chairman of Boston & Maine Railroad's Board of Adjustment; and Jack Hurvich, represented the Industrial Union Council, C. I. O., of which he is President.

On this, the second day, of the campaign it was announced that four of Boston's schools have exceeded their quotas. They are the Robert Treat Paine, Thomas A. Edison, Trade School for Girls, and Charlestown High School.

Final plans have still to be completed for the rally in Boston Garden, Nov. 15, which will mark the mid-point in the campaign, but it was definitely announced that George Burns and Gracie Allen will be featured. It is possible that the radio comedienne will play her "Concerto for Index Finger" accompanied by an orchestra under the baton of Arthur Fiedler.

The two-week drive by which Newton's Community Chest will aid the Greater Boston United War Fund, opened last night with a dinner in Newton High School, and it was announced that the Municipal Division had already topped its quota.

Gifts of $500 or more from individuals acknowledged at Fund headquarters today were:

$4,700—Mrs. Bayard Warren.
4,000—Miss Mabel Lyman.
3,500—Mr. and Mrs. John I. Grandin.
2,625—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hunnewell.
2,500—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sohier.
1,700—Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew.
1,500—William H. Danforth.
1,000—Colonel and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner; Mrs. Franklin Hall Palmer; "Mr. and Mrs. P. W. W."
750—Peter E. Strauss Trust.
660—Mrs. Roger S. Warner.
600—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Elliott; Mrs. Alexander Steinert.
550—Lieutenant and Mrs. Henry Freeman Allen.
500—Mrs. William R. Hedge; Dr. and Mrs. Roger I. Lee; Major and Mrs. Henry A. Murray; Pamela E. Sayward Trust.

Halloween Calls Its Celebrants Tonight

Official United States Coast Guard Photograph

Calf and Spar Know the Pumpkin's Attraction

Hay at the moment seems to have no attraction for this calf, who appears to be about to sample the lipstick which Spar Viola Houston, of Springfield, Ill., has daubed on the pumpkin. This holiday tableau symbolizes the hundreds of holiday parties throughout Greater Boston tonight.

Overflow Crowd Expected To Hear Dewey in Boston

Continued from Page 1

Senator Sinclair Weeks in the second car.

Between his arrival and 9 p. m., when he leaves the Hotel Statler for Boston Garden, Governor Dewey is scheduled to hold a press conference and to confer with local party leaders. He is expected to proceed to the Garden via Tremond Street and Haymarket Square.

Following his Boston speech, which will be heard locally on WNAC and WBZ at 9:30 p. m. and will be radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company and Mutual networks, Governor Dewey will go directly to South Station, where he will board his train which will leave immediately for Baltimore, Md., where he speaks Thursday.

According to Hamilton Gaddis, Governor Dewey's advance man, there will be no other New England stops made.

En route to Boston from Buffalo, N. Y., where he speaks tonight, Governor Dewey will make speaking stops at Pittsfield, Springfield, and Worcester, Mass. At Pittsfield, he will speak from the rear platform at approximately 10 a. m.

Governor and Mrs. Dewey will be introduced by Governor Saltonstall. Traffic will be detoured in order to make sufficient room for the large throng which is expected.

At Springfield, he will address a noon rally at Court Square, while at Worcester he will speak in Union Station Square shortly after 2 p. m.

Governor Saltonstall, Lieutenant Governor Cahill, and District Attorney Bradford are expected to join the Dewey special at Pittsfield tomorrow. Senator Weeks will join the party at Springfield.

Air Officials View 'Ports' for Boston

Prominent aviation officials of Boston, including the Aviation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, yesterday had an airman's look at the airports in Greater Boston and admitted that the sight was an "eye opener."

In an inspection trip sponsored by Northeast Airlines, the group took off in a company plane from Logan International Airport, East Boston, on a 40-minute flight. The plane circled the military field at Beverly, where the Navy conducts flying on 5,000-foot runways; Bedford, where the Air Forces use 7,000-foot runways, and Norwood, which has two 4,500-foot runways used by the Navy.

Maj. Arthur H. Tully, Massachusetts Commissioner of Aeronautics, acted as narrator for the trip and pointed out the features of each field as the plane circled around it.

Ralph M. Eastman, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee, stated that the fields constitute a very good basis on which Boston could build for the aeronautical future.

Bridgton Woman 'Write' on Job

BRIDGTON, Maine, Oct. 31 (AP)—The weekly Bridgton News believes that Mrs. Julia M. Chadbourne, who is 90 today, is the oldest active newspaper correspondent in the country.

Every week and always on time, Editor H. A. Shorey, Jr., said, Mrs. Chadbourne sends in her report of the happenings in her native community of North Bridgton.

Most of her contributions are of the "personal" type, but for 50th wedding anniversaries and other unusual occasions, she eschews routine treatment and composes a poetic report.

Some of Mrs. Chadbourne's copy is neatly typed, the rest written in a hand still easily read, Shorey said.

A retired teacher, Mrs. Chadbourne is active in the North Bridgton Congregational Church, serving as its clerk, and is a member of the Women's Republican Club and other women's groups.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tuesday

At 8 p. m. Dr. Singh, Director, Research Bureau of the India League of America; Editor of "India Today," and author of "Nehru: The Rising Star of India," will talk on "America's Stake, and Chance, in India." The meeting will be held in the First Parish Unitarian Church, Scituate.

M. André Mérize, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, will give a lecture in French on "France and the War," at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 5 p. m.

Thursday

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited. The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: Its Healing Salvation." The lecturer, Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., of Columbus, Ohio, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

"Latin-American Friendship, Present and Future," is the subject of a free lecture to be given by A. Roy Thompson, Professor of Spanish, Boston University, at 8 p. m. in the Boston Public Library lecture hall.

Entertainment Timetable: Page . .
Radio Timetable: Page

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Truman Sees Hope Walsh May 'Reform'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, was in New York today after concluding a three-day tour of New England which ended here last night. In his Providence speech before a large crowd in Pawtucket Stadium, Senator Truman called for a quick victory and an early return of servicemen to good jobs. Earlier at a press conference he said that although Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts had held isolationist views, there was a good chance he could be "reformed." The Democratic vice-presidential candidate asserted that the Democratic Administration proposes to "make sure that our nation has a sound and lasting prosperity after the war for the benefit of business and labor alike," and added:

"The war must be won, and won quickly, and our fighting men must be brought home at once and given good jobs."

Cites Football Strategy

In his speech the Senator declared "it is always poor policy to send in substitutes when you have a winning team on the field;" and added: "You cannot take a chance on inexperienced leadership in the midst of a great war when the lives of our fighting men and the future of the nation are at stake."

It was at the press conference that Senator Truman told Joseph H. Short, a reporter for the Baltimore Sun, that Senator Walsh, whose indorsement of the national Democratic ticket Senator Truman accepted at Lawrence, Mass., had a record as "an isolationist."

Mr. Short asked Senator Truman "the difference between the isolationist record of Senator Walsh, and that of the eight Republican senators" Senator Truman has asked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican standard bearer, to "repudiate."

"No difference," Senator Truman replied, "except that Senator Walsh has two years to serve and we have a chance to reform him." Later, he added that "from the cordiality of Senator Walsh's introduction, I think we have a very good chance." He said Senator Walsh would speak for himself over the radio Nov. 2.

Telephone Siren To Operate Soon

A new dial tone—rising and falling in pitch, somewhat like an air-raid siren—will be heard in Greater Boston after mid-November by those telephone users who inadvertently dial an exchange which doesn't exist.

In effect, the new dial tells the dialer that there's "no such office, and suggests he hang up and dial again correctly. It would happen, for example, if instead of LIB for Liberty, a person dialed LBI.

Northeastern Student Union Elects Officers

Paul V. Shaughnessy of Waltham, a member of the Waltham School Committee for the past three years and a veteran of World War II has been elected President of the Northeastern University Student Union, an all-university, non-secterian religious organization, for 1944-45.

Mr. Shaughnessy, is President of Northeastern University Veterans' Group, an organization of 78 honorably discharged men of the present war who have returned to their studies. Other Student Union officers are I. Louis Gold, Brockton, Vice-President; Shelley A. Pearlman, Dorchester, Secretary; and Roy J. Peterson, Dorchester, treasurer.

Woodpecker Gives Recital on Common

Drawing a larger crowd than any orator in the Parkman bandstand vicinity on the Common today, was a woodpecker which hammered away at an electric light post all through the lunch hour period.

At times at least 150 people gathered to observe the operation. The bird continued with his excavation project, quite oblivious of the attention he was receiving. Among comments heard was the remark, "He must have sharp teeth!"

Little Upset by Reconversion Expected by Bay State Plants

Continued from Page 1

converted: in fact, they have never been changed from their normal production."

Maxwell Field, Executive Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association:

"The shoe and leather industry of this region faces very little if any reconversion problem after V-E Day. The military types of boots and shoes produced in our plants, as well as the leather produced under Army-Navy specifications, are very similar to the civilian types which were made in prewar days and which will continue to be manufactured in the postwar period.

"The outlook for increased employment in the shoe and leather industry is good. We estimate that 15,000 additional shoe jobs will become available and another 7,000 in the leather and allied industries during the first postwar years of full employment.

"These increases will be needed for the industry to regain its prewar position of employing 75,000 shoe workers and 25,000 workers in the leather and allied trades of New England."

Little Setback

Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers:

"When the European war ends, there will be very little if any cutback in orders for cotton fabrics, according to the statements of procurement officers of the Army and Navy.

"While there will probably be a large reassortment of orders, the total volume will remain about the same. The Navy will buy increasing quantities of cotton as it puts new and reconditioned ships into service. The Army will change, as one of its principal procurement officials has put it, from a 'woolen-worsted war' to a 'cotton war.'

"As long as the Japanese war is on, we are going to be handling as many military orders as usual. In addition to that, we have no idea of what Lend-Lease will want. We know also that UNRRA will need a great amount of cotton goods for people in the devastated regions of Europe.

"It would appear that the overall government requirements for cotton fabrics will remain high.

"On the other side of the picture, we have steadily been losing help, and our production has been going down continuously after reaching its peak in the early part of 1942.

More Workers

"If government plans are not changed, there is enough pent-up cumulative demand so that we could take on more workers without overproducing. This, however, will be a temporary condition dependent on government orders. Some of these are likely to continue after the war is completely brought to a close, such as relief orders for supply of cottons to Europe under UNRRA.

"Our production is still running in excess of any peacetime demand."

Not much of a drop in employment in the woolen and worsted mills of New England is anticipated when the war with Germany ends, according to inquiry among manufacturers. One of the best posted sources in the industry said:

"The difficulties of reconversion will not be great. Some weeks will be required for mills on government orders to readjust for civilian production. A number of employees but not all will then be made idle. But the process of readjustment will be brief, and will not string out into months as in the case of the automobile plants. Where a mill is not all on government work, the time will be shorter.

"War production of woolens and worsteds runs above civilian demand. The number of employees has dropped gradually during the past year, and the remaining number is more than needed for the normal demands for civilian use.

UNRRA Demands

"Many war orders will be cancelled after V-E Day, and that will tend to reduce production. On the other hand bids for UNRRA for fabrics to clothe destitute people in the devastated areas of Europe are now being received. UNRRA is asking for wool fabrics in large quantities."

Frank V. Bistrup, Secretary of the Industrial Department of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts:

"I am looking forward with considerable optimism to postwar manufacturing in Massachusetts. This State is not going to be so severely affected as some others.

"The new plants we have built have mostly been built out of our own capital, and these expansions will help companies to discard their obsolescent facilities. Many concerns will be in a much better position to manufacture than before the war.

"Most of our firms in re-entering civilian production will not have to change the character of their products. A great many in the metal working industry, for example, if told to reconvert today, would not have to do anything new except to bring in new designs.

"The only reserve I see may come in the machine tool industry, which is ordinarily not big in Massachusetts, but during the war years has become a very important factor. However, there has never been a time when productive machinery has been required to do as much work as in the last year or two, and it has consequently suffered excessive wear.

New Equipment

"Moreover the acute demands for war production have demonstrated the value of up-to-date equipment and the handicap of production with machines that have now become obsolete."

One of the major metal working establishments of Massachusetts:

"We will have no shutdown when the war ends in order to readjust to civilian production, because our real peace time products are all being used in the war with little change in design. We shall keep on making what we are now turning out, except for slight differences which will require no stopping period.

"Of course there will be a reduction in our employment, as we shall not continue in full blast on three shifts. We shall not work a third shift, as we do now, or possibly a second shift. Our present third shift is not nearly as large as our day shift, and our second shift is also smaller.

"Just what will happen I don't know. It is just a question of how much civilian business there is and how much employment. It is a question of reducing personnel."

Rickenbacker Heads Air Lines Group Here for Eastern's Boston-N. Y. Debut

Headed by Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager, a group of Eastern Air Lines officials is scheduled to arrive by plane today from New York at Logan International Airport, East Boston, at 4 p. m., upon the occasion of the inauguration of flights by Eastern between Boston and New York.

The Douglas Silverliner bearing the group is the one that will inaugurate tomorrow at 8:55 a. m. the first flight by Eastern from Boston to Miami, Fla., with intermediate stops at New York, Washington, Richmond, Va., and Charlotte, N. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.

With Captain Rickenbacker are the "top bracket" of Eastern officials including Paul H. Brattain, First Vice-President; S. L. Shannon, Vice-President in charge of operations; T. F. Armstrong, Secretary and Treasurer; Hugh Knowlton, Director of the Planning Board; J. Warren Moore, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; Stanley DeL. Osborne, assistant to the First Vice-President; Capt. E. H. Parker, Operations Manager of the Eastern Division; Charles Froesch, Chief Engineer; Walter Sternberg, General Traffic Manager; E. E. Skinner, Manager of the Air Cargo Department; and E. Smythe Gambrell, General Counsel.

The plane was piloted by Capt. John Gill, chief pilot, with Capts. George Frieburger and George Youngerman as check pilots. In addition, a company steward and one of Boston's new flight stewardesses were along in the inaugural trip.

After greetings at the airport Eastern will be host to its Boston friends at a reception in the Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, beginning at 5 p. m.

New Britain, Conn., Minister Is Named Head of Foreign Missions Committee

Election of Dr. Theodore Ainsworth Greene, Minister of the First Church of Christ, Congregational, in New Britain, Conn., to the Chairmanship of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has been announced at national headquarters, 14 Beacon Street.

As Chairman, Dr. Greene will preside at meetings of the Committee, which conducts affairs of the Board between the latter's annual meetings. Committee sessions are being held now at Board headquarters, with postwar rehabilitation as one of the main topics being discussed. The three-day sessions will close Wednesday.

Members of the Committee, Board staff workers and a large group of friends honored Dr. Enoch Frye Bell of Brookline and Dr. D. Brewer Eddy of Newtonville, both of whom are retiring this year, at a fellowship dinner last night in the First Church of Christ, Congregational, in Cambridge.

Dr. Bell was editor of the Missionary Herald, American Board of Foreign Missions publication, for 22 years and has served under the Board as a missionary and in other posts for 42 years. Dr. Eddy, who has been associated with the Board for 36 years, was a member of the Yale Missionary Band and became a Secretary of the American Board in 1909.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Warmer

Boston and vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight with the lowest temperature about 44 degrees. Wednesday considerable cloudiness and rather mild. Moderate winds tonight and fresh winds Wednesday.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness with occasional light snow north portion and not so cold tonight. Wednesday considerable cloudiness, scattered light showers, moderate temperatures and rather windy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Wednesday with scattered light showers Wednesday. Not so cold tonight. Moderate temperatures Wednesday. Rather windy Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight. Wednesday considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers and rather mild. Windy Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday: 12:00 P. M.; height 10.9 ft.
Wednesday: 12:30 A. M.; height 11.7 ft.

Contract Meetings

Contract termination meetings will be held throughout New England next month, it is announced by M. D. Liming, Managing Director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The Army Service Forces, Army Air Forces, the Navy and the Smaller War Plants Corporation will join in the sessions with chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations. The first scheduled meeting comes Nov. 2 at Providence, Boston's is Nov. 14, and the last now on the list is Springfield Nov. 28.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months $6.00; three months $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Not alone on the production line do Converse men and women contribute toward winning the war. Twelve cents of every dollar earned by Converse employees goes into War Bonds. They have set a national record in percentage of donations to the Red Cross blood bank.

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U. S. to Urge Press Be Admitted To World Aviation Conference

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—United States delegates to the International Civil Aviation Conference will press for an "open" policy, it was learned today from early arrivals for the world meeting which opens tomorrow.

This country cannot by itself decide such policy, an official explained, but as the host nation it can exert considerable influence. The United States is eager to avoid the type of criticism about press relations which has marked international meetings held in the East earlier this year.

It was made clear that many of the sessions will of necessity be closed, but a program for giving correspondents a continuing report of progress has been developed. This is expected to include a daily press conference with a top official of the conference, presumably the President of the meeting, and an opportunity to question chairmen of the various sections as their particular groups become concerned with developments.

It is possible that the absence of Russia from the conference will affect the press policy in the direction of liberalization, inasmuch as that country has played a very close hand in commercial aviation. Aside from a couple of joint operations with Germany and Sweden, the Soviet has not engaged in international air transport, and thus far has given no public intimations of what will be asked after the war.

The Russians engaged in preliminary talks with United States experts a few months ago about the time that the Chinese also were in Washington for bi-lateral conversations. The Soviet Government took a disinterested attitude toward world aviation conference proposals when the subject first was brought up and at first had not intended to participate. Later it agreed to send a delegation, and was expected to support United States opposition to an International Air Authority empowered to allocate routes and schedule frequencies.

The Russian withdrawal will have little effect on technical phases of the conference, in the view of American delegation aids, since their announced reason—the inclusion of "hostile" countries such as Spain, Portugal and Switzerland—may be classified as political.

Russia did not explain why it had waited almost until the eve of the meeting to withdraw, despite that the list of countries invited was made public Sept. 11. The Russians also knew that the United States has a long-time commercial air transport agreement with Portugal and only this summer sent a mission to Spain to work out an agreement.

Auxiliary Demands of C.I.O. Weighed at NWLB Hearings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Closing its ranks around the vacant chairs left by American Federation of Labor members, the National War Labor Board proceeded today to take up, one by one, the "fringe" demands of the Congress of Industrial Organizations steelworkers.

These 13 auxiliary demands—in addition to the major one for a 17-cent general wage increase—include such issues as a guaranteed annual wage for the steel industry's 485,000 workers, paid holidays and vacations, shift differentials, and group insurance.

The flat hourly rate increase would violate the "Little Steel" formula on which the Administration's wage-stabilization program is pivoted, and the horizontal increase sought by the A. F. of L. likewise would break the formula.

A. F. of L. members tried to force the Board to take a stand and recommend the scrapping of the formula, adopted in July, 1942, in a report to the President. But the Board decided to make a factual report only, showing the wage-earner's economic position today in relation to the cost of living. This leaves the main question to be disposed of by the President, who also would have information on prices over which the N. W. L. B. lacks jurisdiction.

Rather than proceed with the C. I. O.'s other demands while the general wage status report is being prepared for the President, A. F. of L. members George Meany and Matthew Woll refused to sit on the Board in those cases.

More than a million workers are affected by the cases grouped in this question by the Board. Besides steel, they include these industries: glass, packing house, automotive (General Motors), electrical (General Electric and Westinghouse), textile, rubber, and aluminum.

The Board Chairman, William H. Davis, met yesterday with the President's cost-of-living committee, which he heads, and said they discussed the incomplete report which is to be submitted to Mr. Roosevelt along with the Board's wage report. The final, important section remains to be completed at a meeting now scheduled for two days after the election, Nov. 9.

Supreme Court Law Clerk

© Harris & Ewing

Woman Holds Important Legal Post in Washington

Miss Lucile Lomen is the first woman to serve as a law clerk at the United States Supreme Court. She has begun work in that capacity to Associate Justice William O. Douglas. Miss Lomen received her law degree in May at the University of Washington, where five of her predecessors, who served one year each with Justice Douglas, also graduated.

Entire Cabinet In Puerto Rico Faces Arrest

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 31 (AP)—Arrest of the entire cabinet of Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell for contempt of court was ordered yesterday by District Judge Marcelino Romany in a dispute over a $16,000,000 War Emergency Council appropriation.

Governor Tugwell, himself, was not included in the proceedings brought by Senator Celestino Iriarte, head of the united Opposition parties.

Judge Romany enjoined the Governor's War Emergency Council from spending any of the appropriation on the ground it was not approved by the Legislature and his ruling was upheld by both the Puerto Rico Supreme Court and the Circuit Court in Boston, Mass., to which the Government appealed.

Enrique Campos de Toro, Attorney-General designate, who appeared for the defendants, said the Council continued to spend from the appropriation because the Council had not yet been officially notified of the Boston Court's decision last week affirming the injunction.

Judge Romany denied further appeal and ordered the arrest of the entire Cabinet, which embraces the heads of all Government Departments.

The $16,000,000 fund was set up for the relief of Puerto Ricans, 250,000 of whom, according to Government accounts, were faced with starvation.

WFA to Sell Canned Tomatoes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration has offered for sale through civilian channels 35,851 cases of canned tomatoes. The tomatoes, from the 1942 pack, are being released because they no longer are needed by war agencies. WFA said offers must be received not later than Nov. 4.

Relocated U. S.-Japanese Face Changes

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

West Coast

Every American participating in the activities of his community is jogged into sudden realization, now and again, that great changes have come upon his way of living since Pearl Harbor, but there is one considerable group of ex-West Coasters who are coming face to face all at once with the differences between then and now. These are Japanese-Americans, evacuated from Pacific-side states just after the war started, now in process of being "relocated" throughout the nation.

To help them, the War Relocation Authority has published a guidebook for relocation center residents called "Civilian Living in Wartime." It is full of things most Americans have been taking for granted all along—facts about life in wartime that have developed so gradually that they are rarely seen all in one word picture, as in this pamphlet.

Figures on the number of Japanese-Americans permitted to return to the West Coast currently by the Army are confidential, and the number is known to be relatively small. Information in the booklet would help them as much as other evacuees going to the Middle West, the Atlantic States, or down South. Nothing is said about stirred-up anti-Japanese sentiment here, of course, and while such sentiment exists and is being organized in certain quarters, it can be surmised that a Japanese-American might return to California or one of the other Coastal states without ever being subjected to insult, possibly without even being noticed.

Competitive World

"Everyday living is more complicated than it used to be," the guidebook tells the person about to leave the confines of a relocation center for the unfenced, competitive world of wartime America. "Sometimes it is hard to get a seat on a bus or streetcar or train. It costs ration tickets as well as money to buy certain products. In some of the larger cities, stores are crowded and long lines form at restaurants."

Actually, the guidebook seems to intimate, there was a time when such things just weren't so!

In other words, the America known to Japanese-Americans just three years ago was a place where you could get canned applesauce when you asked for it, as many new pairs of shoes as you could pay for.

It was a land of conveniences, yes—but the guidebook hints that it lacked something, so far as its groups from alient backgrounds were concerned, which it has since gained.

New Fields of Work

The war, it says, has brought about "a sharp change in employment opportunities for minorities." This is the encouraging picture: "As never before in this country, men and women of all races are working side by side on the production lines and in offices. Many occupations which have previously been almost closed to members of minority groups are gradually taking on an increasing number of Japanese-American and Negro workers."

And women of all races, the WRA tells its people in the relocation centers, are finding it easier to get jobs than they ever did before.

Working hours are longer. The cost of living is higher, but people have had the money to maintain their living standards. There is a no-strike pledge, an Office of Price Administration, rent control. There are "taxes to beat the Axis," there are pay-as-you-go income taxes now, there are increased excise taxes.

By and large, this new America must look pretty busy to Japanese-Americans seeing it for the first time in three years, busy and not so soft for anybody, maybe, but in many respects more "the land of the free and the home of the brave" than ever before.

California Official Hits Request on Japanese

By the Associated Press

Sacramento, Calif., Oct. 31

Charles Wollenberg, California Director of Social Welfare, told the monthly meeting of Gov. Earl Warren's cabinet today that he had been asked by "deputies of the War Relocation Authority from Washington" to sound out sentiment in California counties on returning Japanese to this State.

Mr. Wollenberg said he flatly refused the request and that "the State of California would have nothing to do with it." The request was made within the past 30 days, he said.

"I told the WRA officials it was an imposition to even ask the State to do such a job. My reply was that Federal officials evacuated the Japanese from California and it was their duty to return them."

War Veterans Art Center Opened in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—A War Veterans Art Center, designed to help the veteran develop new skills for his leisure-time activity, as well as to offer prevocational training to men interested in a professional art career, has been opened by the Museum of Modern Art it was announced today.

Under the direction of Victor D'Amico, of the Museum staff, soldiers and sailors will receive free instruction in sculpture, ceramics, drawing, painting, woodworking design, jewelry, metal work, book illustration, wood engraving, graphic arts, silk screen printing, lettering layout, typography, and weaving.

Greater Safety in Air Is Predicted As Result of Elimination of Static

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Precipitation static which has caused many an airplane to become lost in flight because its communication signals were disrupted, has been largely brought under control by experiments conducted here in co-operation with the U. S. Navy, west Airlines announced today.

Croil Hunter, President of the company, disclosed for the first time that the experiments have been under way for a year to determine the cause and methods of eliminating static. His announcement was made at the annual meeting of Northwest Airlines stockholders.

"The value of this work to military and postwar commercial aviation is inestimable," Mr. Hunter said.

He disclosed that new military aircraft already is being constructed with static control equipment. He described the development as one of the most important researches in wartime aviation.

The research has gone on in a $500,000 hangar, constructed for the purpose at Wold-Chamberlain Field. The structure is high enough so that a plane can be suspended as if in flight, and rain, snow and dust storms, from which static comes, can be created.

Mr. Hunter said the work was undertaken at the request of the Naval Research Laboratory.

Just what the experiments have proved, and what methods are used to bring the static under control, cannot be divulged, Mr. Hunter said. That information is still a military secret.

British Bishop: GOP In Power in 5 Years

BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. E. William Barnes, forecast that within five years "the Republican Party, with its strong isolationist wing, will be in power in Washington" and he questioned whether an American Army would remain in Germany.

Britain would "almost certainly have a Government of the Left" within that time, he told a Birmingham diocesan conference, and added, "I ask you to consider whether our own Army would remain."

Bishop Barnes' assertions drew an immediate challenge from the Conservative Daily Sketch, which said in an editorial: "His uncalled-for assumption that five years hence an America governed by the Republican Party would revert to traditional isolationism, can be dismissed on the ground of uninformed speculation. . . ."

Sino-American Ties Recalled At N. Y. Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Increasing signs of intellectual co-operation between China and America, furthering the aim that nations may "live harmoniously together," are hailed by Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Ambassador of China to the United States, in connection with the thirty-third anniversary of the Chinese Republic. School officials and teachers turned out en masse here yesterday for a special meeting commemorating the founding and stressing the contribution of the schools of the two nations toward victory.

"It is of the utmost importance for us to live harmoniously together, and such is our ultimate aim in this war," Dr. Wei declared.

"Although a great step has already been taken in the concrete proposals recently made for a world security organization, its success will depend upon the whole-hearted co-operation among the member nations," he continued. "Such co-operation can only be achieved through perfect understanding, and it is obvious that cultural exchanges will make a great contribution toward this goal. Our meeting today clearly demonstrates the ever-increasing intellectual co-operation between our two peoples."

Prof. Li Yu-ying, chairman of the Chinese delegation for International Intellectual Co-operation, said enrollment in public schools in China had increased 50 per cent since 1937 and that illiteracy had been reduced among the adult group by one third.

"The backbone of the Chinese resistance against Japan is the teacher," he held. "And it is no exaggeration to say that the teacher will be the source of victory."

He praised the attitude of Mayor La Guardia toward Chinese language classes in the school here. Describing ways in which China and America can exchange their educational gains, Dr. Li suggested that the lesson America might learn from China is that "a country without inner unity opens itself to attack from the enemy." He stressed the dangers of the isolationism from which China has suffered for centuries.

From America, China learns "how to use power with humanity," he said.

"America possesses a high degree of humanity because of its religious tradition," he added. "It practices its religion, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.'"

U. S. Employees in N. Y. State Outnumber Those Now in the District of Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—With 26 military and executive agencies having moved wholly or partly to New York, there are now more persons working for the United States Government in New York State than in the District of Columbia, according to a survey made public here today.

United States Civil Service employees in Washington total 259,058, while those engaged in wartime activities in New York State number 280,824, and of these, 236,675 work in the city, according to James E. Russell, civil service director in this region. He added, however, that he still wishes he know where he could find 700 typists, orders for whom he received six weeks ago, and 300 mechanics urgently needed to repair trucks.

The housing shortage here is so acute, and is such a problem to government workers, that nearly every government agency here has at least one person devoting the working day to looking for quarters for newcomers.

Most civilian government workers here are engaged in nonpaper work, such as repairing truck tires, sorting combat-damaged motors for salvage and reuse and loading beans and other items at Army quartermaster depots. About 186,000 work for the War and Navy Departments, approximately 25,000 for nonmilitary emergency war agencies. The rest are in nonwar agencies.

Among the larger agencies here are the Veterans Administration Insurance Division with approximately 7,000 employees and the War Food Administration Finance Division, 150 Broadway, with 1,000 workers.

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FOURTH WAR WINTER MAY LAY UP MILLION CARS, WARNS AAA

Motorists urged to prepare cars now for cold weather

According to government esti[mates] [1,]500,000 cars will have [been "scrapped" or out of commission by] January 1, 1945. This alarming [1944 and] forecast was reported today by [Manager of AAA. He emphasized] that this rate of loss is likely to be greater during the next six [months when] cold weather

DON'T BE LATE-WINTER WONT WAIT!

RIGHT NOW YOUR CAR NEEDS A SUNOCO

JACK FROST SPECIAL

A combination of winterizing services

HERE'S WHAT YOU GET:—Special Whirlfoam motor clean-out ★ Complete Chassis Lubrication ★ Change to Sunoco Winter Oil ★ Change to Winter Gear Lubricants ★ Check battery for longer life ★ Check Anti-Freeze ★ Clean spark plugs to save gasoline ★ Inspect tires ★ Clean air filter ★ Check radiator and hose connections ★ Check lights and windshield wipers.

ONLY YOUR SUNOCO DEALER OFFERS *all* THESE SERVICES

After Victory—a sensational new motor fuel!

Early in the war, through development of new processes and plants, Sun Oil Company engineers produced the concentrate Dynafuel, which has so materially increased the quality and quantity of our aviation gasoline.

When military demands cease, these same advanced Sun Oil Company refineries will be converted to the manufacture of a new and greatly improved automobile fuel . . . and the name Sunoco Dynafuel will then be applied to this postwar product.

Remember that name Sunoco Dynafuel. Some day when you are again able to drive into your Sunoco station and say "fill 'er up" you're going to experience the greatest driving thrills you ever had.

SUNOCO DYNAFUEL

SYMBOL OF SUPER-POWER

New Play by Ilka Chase Presented at the Wilbur

By L. A. Sloper

In her autobiography, Ilka Chase complained of the unstable economic status of the stage player. Even after a run in such a hit as "The Women," she noted, she was for a long time among the unemployed.

So she did something about it. The autobiography itself was a success. Then she wrote a novel that became a best-seller. Now she has made the novel into a play, and who do you think is the leading actress? Yes, Ilka Chase.

"In Bed We Cry" seems destined for the matinee trade. It is adorned with a lot of expensive gowns, it deals with the marital and extra-marital relations of persons in the upper income brackets, and it is written, not surprisingly, from the woman's viewpoint.

As a play, it suffers from a lack of unity of style and from confusion of its bearings. It begins as a smart, sophisticated comedy, and in the first act and often thereafter it contains many witty lines. But in the second act it turns into an old-fashioned problem play, and in the third it arrives illogically at a tragic emotional resolution. Moreover, its motivation is weak and its machinery sometimes shows through.

* * *

Devon Elliott Wainwright (Miss Chase) is one of those Arden-Rubinstein Big-Business Women, a tycoon with feminine allure. She has had several affairs, but has been happily married for seven years to Tim, a chemist who is in charge of her laboratory (Francis DeSales)

But Tim suddenly decides that he cannot continue as an annex to a beauty factory, but must return to the research that he abandoned when Devon and commerce won him. For no very clear reason, he thinks it necessary to break up his marriage in order to pursue his career.

Enter, according to formula, a snake in the grass, alas, in the shape of a refugee called Kurt Fabri (Frederic Tozere). This charming heel casts a spell over Devon which she cannot resist. She becomes his mistress, and finally promises to marry him, not realizing, poor dear, that all he wants is her money, so that he may carry on more luxuriously his affair with a refugee girl. She finds out, however, through a conveniently overheard telephone call which is made just as she returns, from a conveniently arranged errand to a door conveniently left open.

But Devon, still under the gigolo's spell, allows herself to be talked out of it, and even after she has learned the truth, she finds herself apologizing to Kurt for being angry with him. In the end she is freed of her infatuation by the news that Tim, who has gone off to war, has succumbed to wounds. An ending which is out of key with the character of the play.

A great deal of pother, many spectators will think, over the profoundly unimportant affairs of some rather silly people. And punctuated, of course, by the ribaldry and profanity appropriate to their behavior.

* * *

The performance is on the whole better than the play deserves. Miss Chase is particularly effective in the clever dialogue and in the conveyance of feminine vanity. She also does some good emotional acting—up to a point. Beyond that point she overacts.

Frederic Tozere delineates with remarkable sharpness the contemptible Kurt. Paul McGrath makes clear the reaction of the American male to the gigolo type, but in his speech the actor tends to elocutionary effects. Mr. DeSales struggles hard but unsuccessfully to make something credible of Tim. Ruth Matteson, Eleanor Audley and Elena Karam make useful contributions.

The production is lavish if not beautiful. Mr. Wilson's direction points up much of the action, but does not conceal the plot weaknesses. On the whole, for the ladies of the audience, the gowns star.

'In Bed We Cry'

A play by Ilka Chase, made from her novel of the same name, presented by John C. Wilson at the Wilbur Theater for two weeks beginning Oct. 30, 1944; directed by Mr. Wilson, settings by Joseph B. Platt. The cast:

Jasper Doolittle ..... John McGrath
Bruce Morely ..... John Kane
Devon Elliott Wainwright ..... Ilka Chase
Suzanne ..... Virginia Kaye
Tim Wainwright ..... Francis DeSales
Hilda ..... Gynia Gray
Miriam Doyle ..... Claudia Waldren
Barbara Horlick ..... Helen Marcy
Nick Van Alston ..... Maury Tuckerman
Dick Hadley ..... Douglas Gregory
Jennie Moore ..... Ruth Matteson
Claire Dangerfield ..... Eleanor Audley
Fairweather ..... Harold Crane
Kurt Fabri ..... Frederic Tozere
Delivery Boy ..... Milton Spelvin
Maria Sellner ..... Elena Karam

Portraits by Wallace

Recent oil paintings and drawings by Frederick E. Wallace will be on display through Nov. 10 at the Guild of Boston Artists.

Mr. Wallace has specialized in portraiture. He paints and draws with an assured hand, with a skilled touch. He aims for a likeness and achieves a living portrayal. He does not lose a feeling for the whole while perfecting the part: he does not get lost in the job of articulating textures. Above all he does not permit himself to be enveloped in the dark cloud of shadows. At his best he presents as creditable a naturalistic representation as we can expect hereabouts. In those moments when the task becomes routine, he loses the brightness and gives way to stock mannerisms.

Among the oils the portraits of Mr. Raymond Gilbert and Mrs. Raymond Gilbert are his superlative accomplishment. The smaller portrayals in oil such as that of Mrs. Jarvis Hunt are more compactly executed according to the strict canon of the academicians of the last century.

The drawings vary from the losely spun to the finely graded technique of draughtsmanship. The latter follow the Ingres leadership. The drawing of Lieut. Peter Speare is a notworthy accomplishment in this manner. Among the freer drawings those of Richard and Bill Wheeler, and the Hinds twins are outstanding.

The Wallace portraits could precipitate a discussion about modern theories in face painting. All left wing modern portraiture is a departure from the measure and shape of objective imagery. But what most people regard as the true function of portraiture is exemplified in the clear accurate representation of artists like Mr. Wallace.

D. A.

Players in Prospect and Already on the Stage in Boston

Vandamm

Janet Beecher and Leo G. Carroll

As Mr. and Mrs. Apley in "The Late George Apley," coming to the Plymouth Monday.

Vandamm

Barbara Robbins and Stephen Chase

In return engagement of "Tomorrow the World," at the Colonial

'Tomorrow the World'

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Tomorrow the World," James Gow's and Arnaud d'Usseau's play about the problem of re-educating Nazi-indoctrinated youngsters, came back to Boston last evening. Much has happened since Theron Bamberger first presented his production here two seasons ago. But seeing the play again at the Colonial, it seems as interesting as ever. For the problem which it presents is still with us; and with the progress of the war and the increasing information of the Nazis which it has brought, Americans may be even more aware now than they were when the play was new, of the ideological difficulties which lie ahead.

A well-constructed play always repays a second visit. Under that test "Tomorrow the World" stands up well. On second sight it is easy to see the neatness with which the play has been woven together. Humor is mingled with suspense, and the story is told through believable characters.

* * *

The exposition in particular is ingeniously set forth. The audience becomes aware of the problem through the seemingly natural conversation of the people in Prof. Michael Frame's awaiting the arrival of the little refugee from Nazi Germany. They learn of his father, a distinguished scholar who had been imprisoned and killed by the Nazis. They find out about the impending marriage of Professor Frame to an attractive teacher. They are informed of the smouldering jealouy of his sister and her half-unconsciousness opposition to the marriage. And if they could hardly be expected to anticipate the full effect of the twisted training to which the Nazi child has been exposed, they see that as the play develops.

Curiously enough the little Nazi does not seem so incredible now as he may have at first acquaintance. He is still an amazingly difficult youngster. But perhaps because of the news which has come to public attention in the past year and a half, or possibly because of the manner in which he is presented, he does not seem an unbelievable exhibit, conjured up by the imagination of the playwrights.

Johnnie Venn, who does the role now, has a surprising dramatic vigor for his years. He manages the emotional intensities of the role with genuine ability. The difficult transition near the end when the boy responds at last to the efforts of his elders to touch a responsive chord, still seems a little too quick a turnover. But Master Johnnie handles it with a sufficient degree of success.

Little Joan Shepard, who plays the other juvenile role of the Professor's small daughter, is an attractive and an appealing child. At times she seems a little too tense. On the whole, however, she gives a pleasing performance.

The adult members of the cast do their work well. Stephen Chase as Professor Frame, is easy mannered, kindly and affable, a believable liberal in a Midwestern college faculty. Barbara Robbins sets forth deftly the capable and cheerful teacher whom he is about to marry. Elisabeth Brew gives a carefully proportioned performance as his domestic minded sister. And Elisabeth Neumann is delightful as the wholesome German maid who has no use for the Nazis or their ways. Wayne Nunn in the somewhat melodramatic role of a Bundist janitor manages to keep the part from being the theatrical purple patch it might easily become in less responsible hands.

'Tomorrow the World'

At the Colonial—Return engagement of the play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, presented by Theron Bamberger, staged by Elliott Nugent, and designed by Raymond Sovey. The cast:

Patricia Frame ..... Joan Shepard
Jessie Frame ..... Elisabeth Brew
Frieda ..... Elisabeth Neumann
Michael Frame ..... Stephen Chase
Leona Richards ..... Barbara Robbins
Emil Bruckner ..... Johnnie Venn
Fred Miller ..... Wayne Nunn
Dennis ..... Howard Bixler
Butler ..... Roy Robson
Tommy ..... Conrad Weiser

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

6.45 p. m. — WHDH — Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.
7:30 p. m.—WHDH—State Committee speaker.
7:45 p. m.—WNAC—Ex-Gov. Joseph B. Ely, for State Committee.
8:30 p. m.—WNAC—State Committee.
9:00 p. m.—WBZ—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, from Buffalo.
10:15 p. m.—WNAC—Alvan T. Fuller, "Cahill for Governor."
10:45 p. m.—WEEI—Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

Democratic

8:15 p. m.—WNAC—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.
8:25 p. m.—WBZ—Sen. James M. Mead for National Committee.
8:45 p. m.—WNAC—Sen. Alben W. Barkley, from Kentucky, for National Committee.
10:00 p. m.—WEEI—Sec. Jesse Jones from Washington, for National Committee.
10:15 p. m.—WHDH—Democratic National Committee speaker.

Liberal Party

10:30 p. m.—WNAC—Senator Harry S. Truman, Senator Robert F. Wagner, from New York.

Socialist Labor Party

7:00 p. m.—WHDH—Eric Hass.

American Forum of the Air

9:30 p. m.—WNAC—Five Washington newsmen debate 1944 Presidential election.

Hallowe'en at the State

A Hallowe'en celebration is announced as an added feature for the State theater this evening. There will be free distribution of cider and doughnuts in the lobby, an apple-eating contest on the stage; prizes for the three best costumed couples, guest theater tickets for certain seat holders, and the showing of a film of the old movie days.

Screen News

Capt. Burgess Meredith will have the lead in Ernie Pyle's "G. I. Joe," a screen version of "This Is Your War."

* * *

Gregory Peck and Gene Tierney are to have the leads in the screen version of "Dragonwick," from the novel by Anya Seton, to be made by 20th Century-Fox.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:00 M — News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Free Europe." A talk. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Tommy Handley in "Ilma." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58, 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan episodes. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m. — Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m. — Radio Newsreel. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.83 meg.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Division of Reconstruction Plans Women's Club Forum

Women's Activities

Bay State clubwomen will have their first opportunity to hear a program arranged by the new Division of Reconstruction of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at this month's Club Institute. The Institute will be held at the Y. W. C. A. as usual on Thursday at 10:30 a. m.

Speakers on the Forum planned by Mrs. Burton P. Jenkins, Reconstruction Chairman, will deal with the two subjects of chief concern to the Division—meeting the needs of returning veterans and helping youth. Crosby Hodgman, Headmaster of Beaver Country Day School, will discuss "Planning for Youth," and Dr. Samuel D. Tartakoff, neurologist for the Veterans Administration, of West Roxbury, will speak on "Rehabilitation of Veterans." "What the Taxpayer Should Know" will be the subject of a third Forum speaker, Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue.

Diversion Mornings

Princess Te Ata, interpreter of American Indian folklore, will open the 12th season of the Mornings of Diversion sponsored by Mrs. William Dana Orcutt, tomorrow at 11 o'clock in New England Mutual Hall. Hostesses at the social hour preceding the program include Mrs. Karl T. Compton, Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, Mrs. Horace Binney, Mrs. Frederick S. Whitwell, Mrs. George M. Cushing, Mrs. Charles Allen Porter, Mrs. John B. Thomas, and Miss Amy M. Sacker.

Shut-In Society

Recent experiences in bringing cheer to the handicapped and disabled will be related at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society tomorrow at the Women's Republican Club at 12:30 p. m. Principal speaker at the luncheon will be "Uncle Elmer," whose "Song Circle" programs over Station WEEI are much appreciated by shut-in members of the Society. Mrs. Merrill C. Sosman is Chairman of the Luncheon Committee.

Wednesday Programs

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Talk on "The Outlook for Modern Youth," by Philip Cummings, Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m. There will be an exhibit of Grecian textiles and pottery loaned by the manager of the Near East Relief.

Doll Collectors of America—Annual meeting, Domine Manse, Bedford, 2:30 p. m.; ninth anniversary luncheon, 1:30 p. m.

New Century Club, Needham—Showing of colored film, "The Land of the Maharajahs," Congregational Church, 2 p. m.

Brookline League of Women Voters—Joint meeting of all education study groups at the home of Mrs. Briant Decker, 17 Cotswold Road, 8 p. m. Speakers: Mrs. Moses Lurie, Vice-President of the Massachusetts League, and Mrs. George Acheson, Legislative Chairman of the Brookline League. A study plan for the coming year will be drawn up.

Newton Federation

Plans for intensified co-operation with other agencies in the community were made at yesterday's all-day conference of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs. Future activity of the Federation will include participation in the Arts and Skills Program of the Red Cross, filling of Christmas bags for men at Lovell General Hospital, providing Christmas cheer for hospitalized veterans of World War I, and co-operation with a local committee of business and professional men in preparing for returning veterans. Mayor Paul M. Goddard described the formation of this group and said its aim was to get a clearer concept of the "more than surface" needs of veterans and present that concept to the people of Newton.

Mrs. Edwin Troland, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, commended the Newton Federation for its work with other organizationss in the community and said: "It is just such co-operation that the State Federation is looking forward to in carrying out its part in re-establishing American homes in the postwar period."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitley. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue stamps S5 through W5 will become valid tomorrow. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for three gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. Airplane stamp 3 will become valid tomorrow.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tomorrow the World." by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Featuring Stephen Chase and Barbara Robbins. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"In Bed We Cry," by Ilka Chase. Presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Ilka Chase, Frederic Tozere and Paul McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," presented by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company. 8:20.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy, Signe Hasso. 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Hail the Conquering Hero." Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Oh, What a Night," Edmund Lowe, Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Master Race," Stanley Ridges, George Coulouris. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Reckless Age." Gloria Jean. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Kenmore—"And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 3:01, 6:22, 9:33. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy. 1:24, 4:45, 7:56.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 12, 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern—"Mask of Demitros," Sydney Greenstreet. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:05, 7:40. "Janie," Joyce Reynolds. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Orpheum—"An American Romance," Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards. 10:20 a. m., 1:15 4:10, 7, 9:58.

Paramount—"Hail the Conquering Hero," Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Oh, What a Night," Edmund Lowe, Marjorie Rambeau. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Bride by Mistake," Alan Marshal, Laraine Day. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:45, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:23, 9:43. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Bradford Taylor. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

State—"An American Romance," Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards. 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 9:59.

South Station Theater—"Inside France," "Once Over Lightly," "Name Bands," "National and War News," comedy. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to midnight.

Telepix—"France," "The Women Marines," "Bugs Bunny," "Unusual Occupations," "Target-Japan," "Persian Treasures," "MacArthur Returns to the Philippines," "World News," Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Janie," Ann Harding, Joyce Reynolds, Edward Arnold. 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Mask of Demetrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Bradford Taylor. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Janie." "Last Ride." 1:45, 7:45
Allston: "In Society." "Black Parachute." 1:45, 6.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "I Love a Soldier." "Man's Revenge."
Regent: "White Cliffs of Dover." "Don't Look Now."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Marine Raiders." "Follow the Boys." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dragon Seed," "Stars on Parade." 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Christmas Holiday." "Girl in the Case."
Coolidge Corner: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise."
Cleveland Circle: "Christmas Holiday." "A Wac, a Wave, and a Marine." 1:45, 5:45, 9:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Roger Touhy, Gangster." "Make Your Own Bed." 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Storm Over Lisbon." "Greenwich Village." 2, 8.
University: "Janie." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Crime by Night." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Sensations of 1945." 3:14, 7, 9:40. "Oh, Susanna." 2:08, 8:33.
Park: "Man from Frisco." "Louisiana Hayride."
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Step Lively." "Girl in the Case." 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Double Indemnity." "Louisiana Hayride."
MALDEN—Granada: "Dragon Seed." 2:12, 5:19, 8:27.
Auditorium: "Christmas Holiday." "Crime by Night."
Mystic: "Kid from Spain." 1:52 7:30. "Dead End." 3:27, 9:12.
Orpheum: "Heavenly Body." 3:20, 9:05. "Port of 40 Thieves." 2:15, 8.
Maplewood: "Home in Indiana." 3:08, 9:08. "Ladies of Washington." 1:52,, 7:52.
Strand: "Mask of Dimitrios." "Johnny Doesn't Live Here Anymore."
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Janie." "The Last Ride." 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "I Love a Soldier." "Leave It to the Irish."
Fellsway: "Eve of St. Mark." "Seven Days Ashore."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Double Indemnity." "Kansas City Kitty."
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Christmas Holiday." "Twilight on the Prairie."
NEWTON — Paramount: "The Seventh Cross." "Meet the People." 2, 8.
QUINCY — Capitol: "Janie." "The Last Ride."
Strand: "Wing and a Prayer." "Big Noise."
Alhambra: "The Seventh Cross." "Three Little Sisters."
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Hour Before the Dawn." "Hi Diddle Diddle." 1:45, continuous from 6:45
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The White Cliffs of Dover." 2:39, 8:24.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Janie." "The Last Ride."
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Shine On Harvest Moon." "Rose of Texas."
Coolidge: "Secret Command." "Kansas City Kitty."
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Song of Bernadette."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Christmas Holiday." "Twilight on the Prairie."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Eve of St. Mark." "Pardon My Rhythm."

Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Easy Rhythm	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Smoothies"; trio	Political talk
3:45	Studio program	Music; "Listen, Milady"	"Right to Happiness"; sk	Musical; Political talk	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs.	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	News; Sammy Kaye's Or
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Johnny Lohr's Or.
4:30	Help Wanted; new	Jewish Philanthropies.	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Frankie Master's Or.
4:45		"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Ray Nobles Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch ..	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	E. C. Hill, news	News; Wm. Lang	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; Sports news	'Jerry and Sky'; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Political speakers; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Eric Hass: Socialist	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	Popular music	Labor Party speaker	News of the World	Democratic State Com.	News; Political talk
7:30	American Melody	Republican State Com.	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Dick Todd, songs
7:45	Hour; songs; or	Concert; music	Boys"; variety; guest	Joseph B. Ely, political	"These Are the Wacs"; dr
8:00	"Big Town"; drama	News commentator	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Sinniser, news	News service
8:15	"Big Town"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"; sk	views; or; Political	Mayor Maurice J. Tobin	Eddie Barry's Orch.
8:30	Theater: Mary Astor; Mrs. Cheyney	Alan Young Show; Diane Courtney, songs; or	'A Date With Judy'; sk. 'A Date With Judy'; sk.	Republican State Com. Sen. Alben W. Barkley	Tommy Carr's Orch. Tax program
8:45					
9:00	Geo. Burns, Gracie	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Allen; comedy	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	"Screen Test Time"	"Music Hour"
9:30	'My Best'; Brighton Rock'; Lupino	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. Dance orchestra; drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly' 'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air; 5 Washington newsmen	"Music Hour" "Music Hour"
9:45					
10:00	Sec. Jesse H. Jones	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	on 1944 President Race	News service
10:15	Sec. Jesse H. Jones	Democratic Nat'l Com.	Bob Hope; Political	Alvan T Fuller, political	"This Is France"
10:30	Sumner Slichter	'Let Yourself Go'; Milton Berle, mc; guests	Hildegarde; Victor Borge; Ruth B Rohde	Sens. Truman & Wagner	Jazz Album
10:45	Lieut. Gov. Cahill				Jazz Album
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:30	"Casey, Press Photographer"; dr.	Fishermen's program; Music; Newscast	Music You Want	"Sinfonietta"; Max Goberman, conductor	Dav's End; music
11:45			Music You Want		Dav's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Musical programs	
7:15	News; Hero Lewis	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Neison Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Novatones	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Music; Newscast	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:15	'School of the Air';	The Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:30	"New Horizons";	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair.	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World";	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30	"Changing World'	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Political; Music; Drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Amanda"; sketch	"Breakfast at Sardi's";	"Road of Life"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	Gil Martyn, news	"Now Tomorrow"; drama	"Tobin for Governor"	John Kiley, organist.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott, duet	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Bob Gregor's Orch.
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.		"Midday Melodies"	News service	Bob Gregor; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	The Morgan Five; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical program	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"The Wax Museum"		Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Hollywood Review"	"Terry's House-Party"	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious prgm.; News
2:00	Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Guiding Light'; drama	American Woman's Jury	Sports; Music; News
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Sports; Music; News
2:30	Serial drama	Jimmy Grant, songs	"Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	Yankee Kitchen	"Melody Moments"
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk	"Real Stories"; drama	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bob Rhodes's Orch.	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	Concert orchestra	Political talk
3:45	Parade; Studio pgm	"Beautiful Music"	Sports program	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs.	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Musical Roundup	News; Ray Scott's Orch.
4:15	Hollywood Revues	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	Help Wanted; News	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Jane Cowl; talk	Wm. Bradley's Orch.
4:45		Young Widder Brown	"Hop Harrigan"; sk.	Gov. Dewey, recording of Buffalo address	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Dolly Dawn's Or
5:15	Notes for Victory	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30	'Inside MGM'; int.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:45		"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast; Political	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	News; "Snapshots"	Moment Musicale
6:30	Rep. Nat'l Com.	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"Tobin for Governor"	Political speaker
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Political talks; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; drama	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Scrampy Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's

Veteran Loan-Application Date Set for Nov. 15 in Boston Area

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Red Letter Day" for thousands of veterans in Massachusetts who are waiting to make applications for loans under the G. I. Bill of Rights will be Nov. 15, officials of the Veterans Administration in Boston said today.

Arrival of these forms will set in motion the machinery which was provided for loan guarantees under the veterans' bill last June. Discharged servicemen are urged by Edward T. Mulkern, chief of the Boston contact unit of the Veterans Administration, to secure the applications directly from the lending institutions where they will be ready for distribution, but not before Nov. 15.

Banks and other lending institutions have received regulations which govern the procedure to be followed in the servicing of this feature of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 official name for the G. I. Bill. In every case the veteran starts the ball rolling with an application for a guaranteed loan. This is followed by completion of a second form in which the former serviceman seeks to establish his eligibility under the act.

Veterans Administration officials and bankers emphasize two fundamental facts which veterans should bear in mind. In the first place the Veterans Administration is not a loan agency and makes no loans itself. In the second place the veteran must establish his need for a loan to satisfy the usual banking practices and qualify the loan as "practical."

Three Loan Divisions

Veterans are reminded that loans to be guaranteed are divided into three main sections. These are for the purchase or construction of homes, the purchase of farms and farm equipment, and the purchase of business property.

The act provides two safeguards for veterans in home purchasing. One condition before approval is that the financial obligations must bear a "proper relation to the veteran's present or anticipated income and expenses." The other demands that the price must not exceed "the reasonable normal value thereof as determined by proper appraisal."

Similar safeguards govern the farm-property provision. In Massachusetts, veterans are invited by the County Farm Bureaus to consult them about the newly established "minimum requirements for a successful farm." Details are ready for the asking at the State Department of Agriculture.

Conditions controlling the guarantee of business loans are broad and in their application establish a safety zone for veterans who may have been away from the civilian world long enough to lose touch with business realities.

Procedure Studied

The banking firms and other lending institutions which will play the most important role in this field have held joint conferences in order to arrive at an established procedure for the veterans. In Boston the Federal Home Loan Bank has prepared and sent to its member banks a set procedure and regulations which will be followed, according to bank officials.

Eventually a Loan Guaranty Unit will be established in the regional offices of the Veterans Administration, but for the present the procedure calls for the certification of all New England applications by the New York unit.

Boston Veterans Administration officials will do everything possible to expedite action on the applications, but they urge veterans to be certain that all questions are answered completely and that the lending institution has signed the application before it is submitted for action.

Milk Supply In November On Increase

More milk in November of this year than was available to New Englanders a year ago—but with poorer distribution, resulting in tighter supplies—was foreseen today by Dr. C. W. Swonger, Research Economist of the New England Milk Producers' Association. He addressed more than 400 delegates to the N. E. M. P. A.'s 27th annual meeting at the Hotel Bradford.

Last year's voluntary allocation program had the effect of easing a 10 per cent shortage of milk in New England, since handlers shared supplies equally, Mr. Swonger said. But, this year, with milk receipts during the last few months running about 8 per cent higher than last year, a few large milk dealers felt that such a program was unnecessary.

Lower utilization of milk next month may lead to local shortages, and also result in a lower blend price to producers, Dr. Swonger added. "The present higher level of production may be expected to carry over into next year," he predicted, pointing out that subsidy rates are announced through March, 1945, practically within a month of pasture season.

Looking to the future, W. P. Davis, General Manager of the Association, asserted that New England milk producers will need the strength of co-operative action if they are to meet successfully the immediate and postwar problems facing the dairy industry.

National legislation must play a critically important part in the coming months toward assuring adequate prices to dairy farmers and the continued welfare of agriculture as a whole, said Mrs. Margaret K. Taylor, Educational Director of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, who also spoke on today's program.

Foremost among the reconversion problems on which milk producers may need to seek legislative answers, Mrs. Taylor stated, is a substitute for subsidies, an up-to-date parity formula for dairy products, and plans for the disposal of possible postwar surpluses.

Makes Shipbuilding Record

William H. Collins of Quincy and Hingham

General manager of the largest shipbuilding organization in New England, with 55,000 workers at its peak, with his hand on the trigger which throws the lever launching today the 300th vessel since he took charge at Quincy seven years ago.

Quincy-Hingham Manager Launches His 263d Warship

Launching today of his 263d naval vessel since Pearl Harbor and his 300th ship in all makes William H. Collins, General Manager of the Quincy and Hingham shipyards, the greatest builder of naval vessels in the United States, according to his associates.

No other general manager has launched as many boats for the Navy, it is said at his yards. At their peak the two yards employed 55,000 workers, more than any other shipbuilding organization in New England.

Mr. Collins' latest vessel, the L. S. T. 958, slid into the sea at 11 a. m. today at the Bethlehem-Hingham yard. Though he directed the breaking of ground for this new yards two months after Pearl Habor and built it up largely out of inexperienced help, today's ship number the 179th warcraft to be launched there.

Hingham began with destroyer escorts and has continued on the smaller naval types. Meanwhile, at the older Quincy Yard, whose forte lies in battleships, aircraft carriers and other big ships, Mr. Collins has launched 84 naval vessels following Pearl Harbor.

The products of his yards include heavy cruisers and two types of light cruisers and destroyers, LCI's and LST's, besides aircraft carriers, battleships and destroyer escorts. No other single shipyard management has constructed such a diversity of American naval vessels, it is said by Bethlehem officials. Quincy and Hingham have made nine different classes of ships, while many yards have concentrated on a few.

World's records are reported for the construction of an LST and of a light cruiser, for the shortest time from keel laying to launching of a destroyer escort—about 4½ days—and for building a destroyer escort in 25 days from keel laying to delivery.

The Battleship Massachusetts was launched 15 months ahead of schedule. An aircraft carrier was launched in 12 months. All naval vessels have been finished before their scheduled delivery dates. The Army-Navy "E" has been awarded both yards.

When Mr. Collins became General Manager of the Quincy yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company on Feb. 1, 1937, it employed 4,800, less than a sixth of its wartime peak of a little over 30,000. The organization he developed at nearby Hingham grew from zero to a top figure of 25,000.

During his regime at Quincy, the yard has launched 121 ships, of which 91 were naval vessels. These added to the 179 at Hingham comprise his 300.

New England's leading shipbuilder went into the business of ships directly from LaFayette College in 1915. He first came to Quincy in 1927 as Hull Superintendent, then left two years later to become General Superintendent of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation. He had charge of the building of the Zeppelins Akron and Macon. After four years' absence he returned to Quincy in 1933 as Assistant General Manager and four years later was advanced to General Manager.

Changes Urged in Boston School Schedules

The following article gives further details of the Boston School Survey which was recently completed by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the country.

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More flexible schedules, use of community resources to enrich the curriculum, a full day instead of a half day of kindergarten, introduction of the "continuous progress" plan of promotion, and better reporting to parents are among the Strayer survey's recommendations for improvement of elementary education in Boston.

It condemns Boston's "rigidly prescribed and faithfully followed" schedules that allot 15 minutes to arithmetic, 12 minutes to music, 18 minutes to reading, 15 minutes to character training and so on through the day. Such a piecemeal approach to learning, it holds, encourages mere routine memorization and prevents the use of many effective ways of learning such as discussons, projects, excursions, radio, and films.

In some rooms survey members found the day cut into as many as 22 pieces. If, instead, it were divided into four large blocks of work—language arts, social studies, science, and the fine arts—there would be periods long enough to adapt to special needs and interests, they say.

Adjustments Needed

Other adjustments are proposed. They find more time being given to arithmetic, for instance, than results warrant. They maintain that Boston children should get more information, skill, and understanding from their arithmetic in 15 per cent less time.

Though much good work in arithmetic was observed, the report notes a lack of pupil-planned or even teacher-planned projects, not one of which was found in any of the 300 odd classrooms visited. "Boston schools have the drill theory of arithmetic. Problem solving is neglected. Much of the arithmetic time in primary grades is consumed as busy work with number squares. Many teachers do not even bother to check the results of this busy work on the part of the children."

Similarly, the report describes the teaching of other subjects, commending here, criticizing there, and all along recommending changes calculated to help children perceive meaning and purpose in what they are studying. Surprised in this so-called Age of Science to find no science work in the elementary schools, the survey points to this field as the greatest single opportunity for curriculum leadership.

Education Objective

"One of the objectives of education," it points out, "is the development of careful, constructive, and critical thinking. Children need training in objective thinking. Science and science experiences are perhaps superior to those of any other subject for such training."

The surveyers keep emphasizing the need of exploring the use of Boston's rich community resources, and co-curricular activities such as assemblies, newspapers, and clubs. They deplore the fact that there are no libraries in the elementary schools.

Careful study of promotion procedures is urged because of the excessive number of repeaters in the primary grades. In 1942-43 one in every seven children failed of promotion to the second grade. This condition is blamed partly on a too stiff standard of reading achievement for first graders. If this standard is to be retained as the basis of promotion, the report recommends that those children who are too young chronologically or too slow mentally to make it, either be kept in a second-year kindergarten group, or be promoted regardless of their reading achievement.

"It is imperative that little children not start their school careers with frustration and failure," declares the report.

It also favors all-day kindergartens which "can be had in Boston without any appreciably increased expense through more efficient use of personnel and facilities."

The survey urges more complete reporting to parents. Present report cards, they say, do not reflect the marked change in reporting on pupil progress found in many cities.

Hotels Hit Ceiling On Holiday Dinner

Protesting a new price formula for Thanksgiving dinners in hotels and restaurants, the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, at its meeting last night at the Y. M. C. A., drafted a telegram to George R. LeSauvage, President of the National Restaurant Association, asking aid in having the regulation changed.

Under the new ruling of the Office of Price Administration, hotels and restaurants would be allowed to charge no more than 15 per cent above their regular Sunday dinner prices.

John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Association, pointed out that "this works a hardship, particularly in New England, where Thanksgiving was instituted and means much because many families plan dinners at restaurants, inviting servicemen and women as guests and desire homestyle service including fixin's." The regulation, he added, implies a differential between Sunday and daily meals, which is not true in all restaurants.

Tax Official to Speak

George W. Searle, Assistant Director of Accounts of the Department of Taxation and Corporations, will be guest speaker at the regular quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Highway Association in Hotel Vendome, Nov. 9, opening at 10:30 a. m. He will talk on current municipal tax problems. Edgar F. Copell, Traffic Engineer of the Public Works Department, will talk on "Postwar Traffic Engineering" at the luncheon meeting.

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Vermont Committee to Study State Public Welfare System

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 31—A special committee is studying Vermont's entire public welfare system with the view of bringing recommendations for improvement before the General Assembly which will convene in biennial session early in January. This was disclosed here this week by Gov. William H. Wills, who asserted that in recent years the whole emphasis in the public welfare field has been changed from a purely punitive objective to one of training for better citizenship.

Governor Wills added that "it is no reflection on our institutions nor the heads of those institutions" that there may be need for "drastic overhauling of the plants and systems to fit this different approach."

The Governor drew particular attention to the absence of modern techniques in segregation of prisoners by types at the State prison, the overcrowding at the Brandon school for the feeble-minded, and the past failure to segregate the sexes at the Weeks industrial school. Existing conditions, Governor Wills continued, have been aggravated by wartime conditions, particularly the constant labor turnover and restrictions on new construction at a time when these institutions need housing additions.

Realizing, the Governor said, that these conditions could not be improved by "any single remedial measure," and that the legislative session would be too short for intensive study of the problems involved, he had appointed a committee to make preliminary studies now, so that the problem could be clearly presented to the General Assembly for its consideration.

The committee, headed by Dr. R. A. Rogers, Chairman of the institutional heads organization, is not only making a survey with a view to changes in physical plants, but will recommend any changes that may be needed in the institutional system of the State itself. Its report, the Governor concluded, will be part of the State's overall postwar planning. Anticipating the new program, he said, there were already two innovations, establishment of a night school at the State prison and a broadening of religious programs at all institutions.

New Employment

Twenty thousand new jobs must be created by Vermont industry and agriculture after the war to achieve full employment, according to E. Reynolds Johnson, State director of the War Manpower Commission. Mr. Reynolds said further that a total of 143,000 would be looking for productive jobs at the beginning of the postwar period, 2,000 more than the total labor force in Vermont in 1940.

Of the 141,000 employables in Vermont in 1940, the Director explained, 16,000 were unemployed, so that the problem will not be just 2,000 new jobs but between 18,000 and 20,000.

As a concrete suggestion, Director Reynolds said he had recommended that the Governor immediately appoint an industrial agent and a commission to encourage, give advice to and help arrange financial credits for small businesses in this State, with a view to diversifying industry here.

Hours of Voting

Governor Wills has advised the State C. I. O. that he holds no power to extend the hours of voting on election day by four hours as had been requested. Neither does he deem it wise nor necessary to call the General Assembly into special session to amend existing statutes.

The Governor's reply to Anthony Jenkins, Council President, said: "The statutes are clear and explicit upon this matter, and I am informed by the Attorney General that they exclude any possible interpretation that the Chief Executive or any other administrative officer can exercise any latitude as to the hours of opening and closing of the polling places at a general election."

In general, the law provides polls shall be open from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. Communities however, may vote to open the polls at 6 a. m. and many have taken advantage of this provision of the act.

Postwar Board's Failure to Report Hit by Democrats

Failure of the Massachusetts Postwar Commission to file a report by Nov. 1, as required by the resolve creating the commission, was characterized as a "betrayal of veterans and all workers of Massachusetts" by the five Democratic members of the Commission following an all-day session of the commission yesterday.

"It is not desired to make a hasty and incomplete report at this time," said Joseph F. Francis, Republican Senator from Fairhaven and Chairman of the Commission, defending the action of the Commission. "The Commission expects to complete a report which will be ready for the incoming Legislature," continued Senator Francis, adding that the Legislature will not convene until January, 1945.

A proposed final report offered by Representative Robert F. Murphy (D) of Malden, which was postponed until Nov. 14, would have provided for creation of a "Massachusetts Veteran's Center Division" to operate local veterans centers; a $300 bonus for all honorably discharged Massachusetts men and women who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II; development of the Port of Boston; construction of a 500-bed hospital in the central part of the Commonwealth; and reclaiming of marginal land for agricultural needs of returning veterans.

Attack on Rabbi Brings Jail Term

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 31 — Frederick Heath of Stamford, accused of striking Rabbi Samuel Steinberg of New York City, and pulling his beard, was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $100 today for assault and breach of the peace.

Mr. Heath pleaded innocent to the first charge, but was convicted, and he pleaded guilty to the second before City Judge Benjamin H. Mead.

The alleged assault occurred Oct. 29 on a train on which Rabbi Steinberg was traveling to Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Heath got on at Port Chester, N. Y.

Witnesses, including the Rabbi and railroad policeman Charles Bennett, testified that Mr. Heath, walking along the aisle of the train, yanked Rabbi Steinberg's beard, uttered profane anti-Semitic remarks and struck the Rabbi.

Mr. Bennett, who overpowered Mr. Heath with the help of an unidentified sailor, testified that Mr. Heath hit the Rabbi again while being detained in Stamford awaiting the arrival of police.

Task Unit in Italy Lists 14 Bay Staters

German tanks, self-propelled guns, and half-tracks are among enemy matériel put out of action by the 894th Tank Destroyer Battalion acting as task force artillery in the American drive north in Italy, according to recent field dispatches which list 14 Bay State men as serving with the battalion.

Since last December, this veteran battalion has been in action continuously except for a two-week rest period. Officially credited with 330 "combat days" by mid-September, high points in its combat assignments were the mountain fighting at Mignano and the beachhead landings at Anzio.

Bay Staters listed as with the tank destroyer battalion include First Lieut. Thomas K. LeGuern of Dedham, commanding officer. Others are:

Sergeant Arthur J. Bimber, mechanic, of East Boston; Private Ralph Carver, cook's helper, of Cambridge; Private Ernest R. Bridges, basic, of Chatham; Pfc. Joseph A. Silva, driver ¾-ton truck, of Fall River; Sergeant Walter J. Hodak, gun commander M-10 TD, of Holyoke; Private Alfred D. Roberts, Jr., messenger, of Indian Orchard; Sergeant James M. Healy, section sergeant; Pfc. Joseph B. Figueiredo, half-track driver; Private Manuel Santos, machine gunner, all of New Bedford; Corporal Niels Lundsgaard, gas and oil corporal, of West Roxbury; Private Leroy F. Meuse, rifleman, of Wakefield; Corporal George H. Booth, armored reconnaissance car driver, of Wales; Sergeant Michael J. Pirolli, gun commander M-10 TD, of Watertown.

Wallace in Drive Against Mrs. Luce

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace will make an 11-stop tour of Fairfield County Thursday, Nov. 2, Connors for Congress headquarters announced last night.

The Vice-President will make major speeches in Bridgeport, Danbury, Norwalk and Stamford. He will be accompanied by Miss Margaret E. Connors, Democratic candidate for the congressional seat now held by Representative Clare Boothe Luce.

Former Gov. Robert A. Hurley, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Brien McMahon, Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate seat now held by John A. Danaher, will accompany the Vice-Presidential party.

Mrs. Luce All Set

DARIEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Representative from Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District, who has appeared in several cities as a campaign speaker for the Republican national ticket, announced she would remain in her home district for the remainder of the campaign to fight for re-election.

She said the Democrats had scheduled Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Orson Wells, Quentin Reynolds, Rex Stout, Clifton Fadiman, Franklin P. Adams, Edna Ferber, and Dorothy Thompson to campaign against her and she plans to answer each one of them.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, October 31

Free Tickets for sports, theaters, etc., at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Wrestling, Mechanics Building, 8:15 p. m.

Dance Instruction, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Informal party.

Square Dancing, Refreshments, Hostesses, 28 Temple Place. Free. 7:30 p. m.; 140 Clarendon Street. Admission 25 cents. 9:30 p. m.

Officers' Dance, Copley Square. Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Halloween Parties, 8 p. m. Orchestras. Buddies Club: Atlantic Club; 149 Stanford Street, costume party; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, formal; 32 City Square, Charlestown; JWB Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue; 316 Huntington Avenue, Birthday Ball; 46 Beacon street, costume party.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.

Boston Taxpayers In Last-Call Rush

A last-minute rush by Bostonians wanting to pay their real estate and personal property taxes before tomorrow evening's deadline was experienced in City Hall today at the Tax Collector's office.

Taxes remaining unpaid after tomorrow evening will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent from Oct. 1, 1944, according to Merritt Thompson, City Collector.

Payments contained in envelopes postmarked before midnight Nov. 1, 1944 will be accepted without interest.

Seventy-one per cent of the total real estate and personal tax levy of $58,043,483 had been paid up to last night. This total represents a sum of about $41,210,000.

False Claim Cost $10,000

Presentation of false liquor claims to the Government cost the Eastern Distilled Products Co. of Boston a fine of $10,000 and Kermit H. Perlmutter of Brighton, main stockholder, a fine of $1,000 with a suspended jail sentence of one year when the case came before Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court. The company was given 48 hours to pay the fine.

Gas Case Postponed

Sentence which was listed to be imposed today against Charles Paratore, Scollay Square barber, who had previously pleaded guilty of charges of transferring gasoline ration coupons illegally, was postponed by Judge George C. Sweeney, in United States District Court. The case was continued indefinitely because of the illness of Mrs. Paratore. Mr. Paratore had previously admitted receiving gasoline coupons from his niece, Miss Beverly Hollinger, while she was employed in the Hyde Park Ration Board office, and selling them for her.

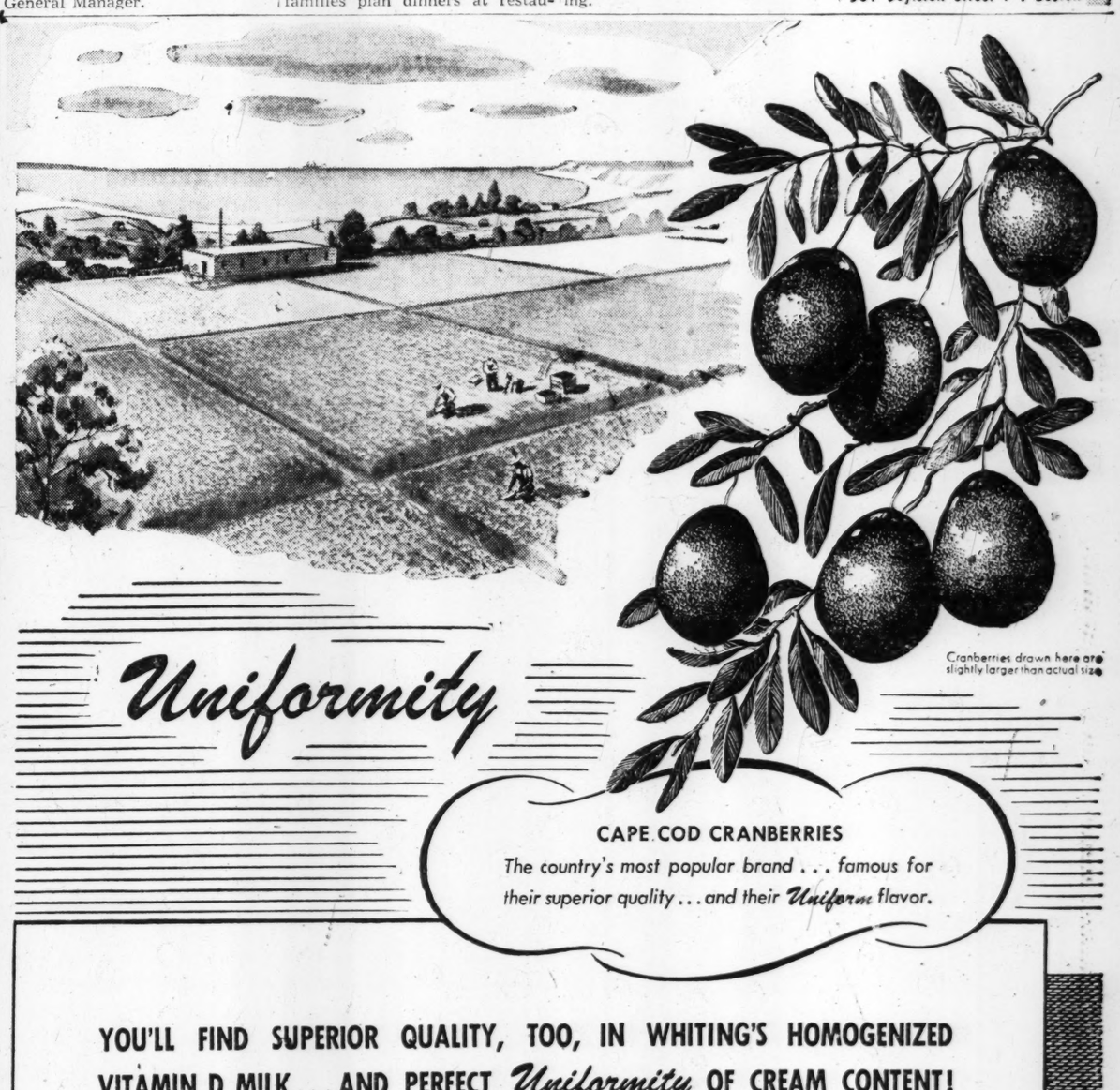
Child Labor Status High

The three principal industrial States of New England—Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—stand among the 15 States in the country with child labor legislation equal to or approximating the recommended Federal standard forbidding child labor before 16 years of age, according to Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau.

Combined Jewish Appeal To Hold Victory Dinner

Bringing their campaign to a close, workers in the 1944 Combined Jewish Appeal of Greater Boston will give their final reports of funds collected during a "Victory Dinner" to be held at the Hotel Bradford tonight. Confidence that the quota, which was short by 7 per cent as of early this morning, would be fully met was expressed by Louis H. Salvage, General Campaign Chairman.

Irving Usen is in charge of this evening's program. One of the speakers will be Dr. B. M. Selekman, Executive Director of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, who is expected to announce the 1945 campaign chairman.



Uniformity

Cranberries drawn here are slightly larger than actual size

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WHITING'S HOMOGENIZED *Vitamin D* MILK

Germans in Full Flight Across Maas

Continued from Page 1

to attempt to slow the pursuit of the victorious Canadian First and British Second Armies. A British spokesman said the bulk of the enemy forces probably would escape across the water barrier.

East of Eindhoven, the strongest German counterattack yet launched on the Western Front "made no headway," Supreme Headquarters announced, and failed to blunt the offensive north of Antwerp.

All of the Schelde Island of south Beveland now is in the hands of British and Canadian troops, who are poised at the narrow causeway leading to the trapped enemy garrison on flooded Walcheren Island. A few enemy guns remaining on Walcheren Island bar the passage of Allied ships from the long water approach to Antwerp.

West of Antwerp, the capture of retranchement compressed the remnants of the Germans' old Schelde pocket garrison into a rapidly diminishing square of land on the North Sea coast.

Below the Maas and its seaward outlet, the Hollandsch Diep, converging British and Polish columns sweeping up from Breda and Tilburg met in Oosterhout, drove forward and captured Raamsdonk, less than two miles from one of the main bridges over the Maas near Geertruidenberg.

Farther west, Roosendaal was abandoned Oct. 30 by the German garrison, and Allied troops dashed beyond it to the vicinity of Oud' Gastel. North of Bergen op Zoom, Canadian forces neared Steenbergen.

A spokesman at British Second Army headquarters said there still was no sign of a German rout. It is an orderly withdrawal, he said, screened by extensive use of mines and booby traps, as well as elements of five or six enemy divisions acting as rear guards.

On American sectors of the Western Front, the French city of Maizières les Metz, six miles north of Metz, was cleared after three weeks of street fighting.

Farther south the villages of Bru and Jeanmenil, approximately two miles east of Rambervillers, were captured.

Japan's Losses:

Philippine Toll Rises to 60 Ships

Still mounting Japanese losses rose to 60 warships sunk or damaged and an estimated 35,000 men killed.

Admiral William F. Halsey's carrier planes uncovered a previously damaged heavy cruiser and two other cruisers in the Manila area Oct. 28, and hits were scored on all three, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed in a communiqué. The damaged warship probably sank, and 1,000-pound bombs damaged the other two, adding them to the previously announced total of 58 sunk or crippled.

Admiral Halsey, pointing up Japan's grave naval situation, said that enemy cripples that manage to elude his planes and reach repair yards must wait their turn, as the enemy's repair facilities were "taxed to the utmost before this catastrophic beating they took."

Philippines:

Americans Seeking Leyte Showdown

American infantrymen drove ahead through Leyte Valley toward the island's northwest coast and a possible showdown with cornered but sizable Nipponese forces.

The 24th Division was 10 miles from a juncture with the 1st Cavalry on Carigera Bay, after capturing Jaro, last important inland road juncture, Oct. 29.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced Japanese casualties on Leyte and Samar total 24,000, against a total of 3,221 for the Americans—706 killed, 270 missing, and 2,245 wounded.

Japanese reinforcements from Cebu were landed in darkness at Ormoc, on Leyte's west-central coast. It was possible they were intended to bulwark Nipponese forces who have succeeded in escaping to Carigara Bay, which is linked to Ormoc by a twisting mountain highway.

Cavalry patrols observed a column of Japanese soldiers two miles long marching toward Carigara, some seven miles west of American-held Burog, on the bay. American patrols entered Carigara several days ago, then withdrew.

Front-line dispatches also reported that between 4,000 and 6,000 Japanese were retiring toward the bay from the central Leyte Valley, where organized resistance has been smashed. Small Nipponese units were straggling through the hills toward Ormoc.

The Americans held a tight grip on escape routes, by controlling the main highways and maintaining a PT blockade of Carigara Bay. The evidence was the Japanese would be brought to a last stand on the coast.

Greece:

British Harass Retreating Nazis

British troops caught up with fleeing German forces in northern Greece and inflicted a sharp defeat on the enemy in capturing the town of Kozane, 58 miles northwest of Salonika, Allied headquarters announced.

Previously only Greek Patriot forces had harassed the withdrawing Germans, but now British armored patrols were reported pressing hard after Nazi rear guards.

637,544 Nazi P.O.W. On Western Front

By the Associated Press

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Oct. 31

The official Allied bag of prisoners on the Western Front now totals 637,544.

By armies, the figures are: American First Army, 199,413; American Third Army, 92,950; American Seventh Army, 50,916; French First Army, 57,939; British Second Army, 83,582; Canadian First Army, 82,744; American Ninth Army, 50,000.

In addition, the 21st Army group—the British Second and Canadian First Army—had another 20,000 uncredited prisoners, probably captured by French Forces of the Interior and turned into the 21st's prisoner pens. The prisoner count covers the period up to Oct. 27 for the British and Canadian armies, and up to Oct. 28 for the other armies.

Eastern Front:

Russians Break Into Kecskemet

Russian troops have broken into Kecskemet, fourth largest Hungarian city, 50 miles southeast of Budapest, in their offensive aimed at the Capital, the Berlin Radio said.

However, the troops were declared to have been driven out.

"The battle between the Danube and lower Tisza Rivers is nearing a climax," the official German news agency DNB said. "Although superior enemy forces have succeeded in squeezing back Hungarian lines, they were nowhere able to tear up the front."

The Germans asserted that nine Russian and three Romanian infantry divisions, a motorized corps, and several tank brigades were attacking—perhaps upwards of 225,000 men.

The enemy said Russians who broke into Kecskemet were expelled in a counterattack in which 25 tanks were disabled, and that strong German tank forces struck the Russian right flank. Kecskemet is a straggling city of 83,000 in the center of a great agricultural region. It lies virtually in the center of Hungary and 20-odd miles west of the Tisza River, last water barrier before Budapest.

Berlin said also that the Russians between Warsaw and East Prussia resumed their attacks along the entire Narew River front. This indicated another wide breach of German defenses along the river, already crossed at Senock and Rozan.

The Germans said the "battle of East Prussia may be regarded as terminated," because attacks of 35 Russian infantry divisions and several tank corps had been weakened in 14 days of violent combat in which 1,066 tanks and 337 cannon were destroyed or captured. "Many thousand of fallen Bolsheviks litter the battlefield" before forces commanded by General Hossbach, Berlin said.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Bombers Hit Cologne Again

More than 1,000 British and Canadian planes dropped 4,000 tons of bombs on Cologne during the night, and Mosquitoes made two raids on Berlin.

A Canadian communiqué said a sizable force of RCAF Halifaxes and Lancasters participated in the sixth blasting of Cologne since Oct. 28. Two planes were lost.

Airfields over a wide area of Germany were attacked.

The Canadian communiqué for the first time designated the big Rhineland city, now in the direct path of the American First Army, as the most heavily bombed city of the Reich. Although it did not go into damage details, the use of this superlative recalled eyewitness descriptions of flattened Hamburg and the terrific damage done to other Allied targets.

China:

Japanese Press Closer to Kweilin

Japanese troops advancing on a wide arc against Kweilin, defense pivot of southeast China, have hammered to within six miles of the Kwangsi Province Capital, the Chinese acknowledged.

The Chinese continued attempts to disrupt enemy supply and communications lines, the High Command said, with counterattacks toward the important town of Tungan on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, 90 miles northeast of Kweilin. The defenders claimed capture of one strong point about four miles northwest of Tungan and another 12 miles northeast of it.

On the Salween River front in Yunnan Province, the Chinese said all positions except one strong point three miles northeast of Mangshih were taken in the area of Mangshih astride the Burma Road, in a daylight attack supported by American bombers. A hill 2½ miles southwest of Lungling, now the major Japanese Yunnan base, also was taken, a Chinese communiqué said.

Italy:

Indians Cross Ronco River

Indian troops of the Eighth Army increased the threat to the German stronghold of Forli astride the Rimini-Bologna highway in Italy by throwing a bridgehead across the Ronco River near Meldola, seven miles to the south.

Allied headquarters announced the foothold was quickly consolidated and extended to a depth of half a mile.

MacArthur:

Hails Teamwork Of Allied Forces

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has issued a general order, saying in part:

"Now that its initial phases have been successfully accomplished . . . I wish to express the admiration and gratitude I feel to all commanders and to all ranks for the determination, fortitude, and courage they have displayed under the most difficult, dangerous, and complex situation.

"The magnificent co-ordination displayed by the services was as much as the special tactical efficiency of the various branches. The ground troops have shown a tenacity of purpose which has carried them unflinchingly through every ordeal. . . .

"The Navy components operating under my command have not only shown complete loyalty to a commander in chief drawn from another branch but have exhibited an elasticity in tactical problems and that grim unflinching courage in combat which have so characterized our Navy from its very origin.

"The Australia squadron conducted itself in accordance with the highest tradition of the British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . The air forces assigned to me, both land and sea, have fought with a ferocity and intelligence never surpassed even by the brilliant performance of this branch of the service in the present war. . . .

"To the Philippine people, civil populace as well as guerrilla, led by President Osmena, I wish to express my deep appreciation for their complete co-operation and help to our cause both before and during the operation. . . .

"We have our holds now and I shall not relax the grip until Bataan and Corregidor once more rise to life. Almighty God has blessed our arms."

Australians Saved From Jap Transport

By the Associated Press

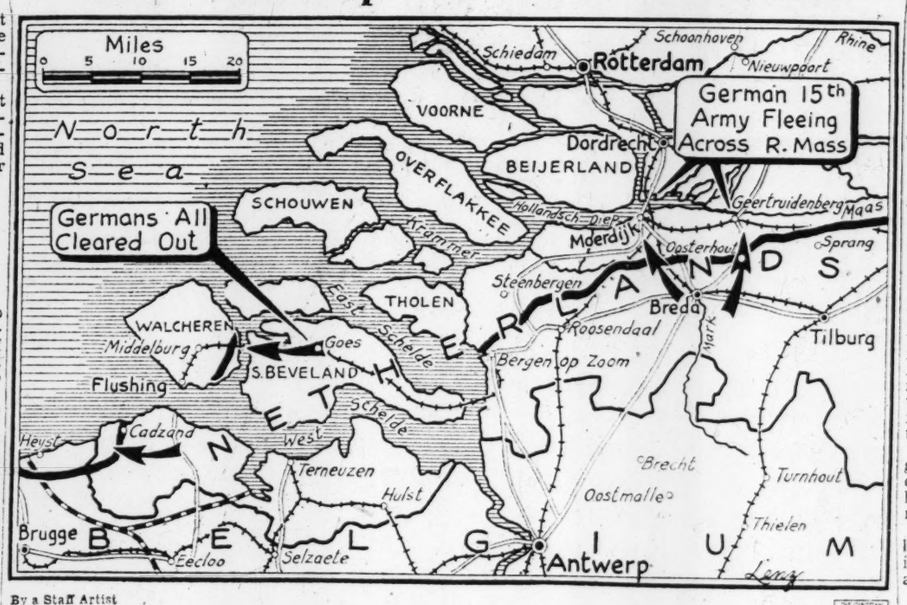
Melbourne, Oct. 31

Ninety-two Australian prisoners of war were among those saved when a Japanese transport was torpedoed while conveying them from Singapore to Japan Sept. 12, Prime Minister Curtin announced today.

Of these, 86 have arrived in Australia and the remainder are expected shortly.

The survivors are attempting the difficult task of compiling from memory a list of other prisoners known to have been on the transport, Mr. Curtin said.

Allies Chalk Up New Gains in Holland



By a Staff Artist

Germans Retreat Across Maas River

Arrows at center of map indicate points at which Allied forces are following the retreating Germans northward across the Maas River. Arrow at left indicates a small pocket of German resistance in northeast corner of Belgium, isolated as the Allied offensive mounts in intensity.

Churchill Asks Extension Of Government for a Year

Continued from Page 1

cess and is shaping or has carried out within the last two years a program of reform and social progress which might well have occupied a whole Parliament in ordinary conditions of peace. In fact, I may say that having served 42 years in this House, I have never seen any Government to which I have been able to give more loyal and confident support."

All the same, Mr. Churchill, as he faced the Socialist benches today, was like a warhorse sensing political war closing in on the Commons after more than four years of a political truce.

"The odor of Parliament's dissolution is in the air," he said.

Popular Front Urged

Meanwhile, very much to the fore in Britain is the question of Left-Wing parties combining as a "popular front" to fight Prime Minister Churchill as head of the Conservatives whenever the general election takes place.

The call for a popular front is the keynote of the seventeenth national congress of the Communist Party, held in London over the week end. The growth of the Communist Party can be judged from the fact that 750 delegates attended from all parts of Britain as well as representatives of India, Ireland, Spain, Cezchoslovakia, Austria and free Germany.

British Communists, profiting by the enormous prestige of Russia today, are simulating a greater sense of responsibility. Politically speaking, they had "turned respectable," and it rankles that the Socialist Party won't amalgamate with them.

Resolutions Raise Questions

But resolutions passed by the Communists last week-end provide a strange reflection on the old idea of Communist internationalism.

British Communists called for separate Parliaments for Scotland and Wales. People are inclined to ask: "Are Communists trying to weaken Britain as a unified nation? Surely that is not in line with the new nationalism which Premier Joseph Stalin has evolved for Russia?"

So on the whole the British Labor Party is no more enamored of Communists than it was. But this question of a popular front is a very lively one. Socialist aloofness to Communist overtures will be an embarrassment to it in many quarters.

Popular-Front Move

Furthermore, the active new Left-Wing Party called the Commonwealth also is calling for a linkup with Labor in a Popular-Front move.

The question of future Kremlin relationships with the British Left-Wing movement is a pertinent and tricky one. An all-party parliamentary delegation from Britain is going to Moscow soon. After that, Socialists plan to send their own delegation, probably under the chairmanship of Prof. Harold Laski, one of the outstanding figures of Britain's "intellectual Left," to try to clear up the long-standing mystery of the relationship between British Communists and Moscow.

Russians reputedly find it easier to get on with confirmed Tories. Mr. Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov are said to know where they stand with Mr. Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Picture Confused

All of which adds up to a confusing political picture which different party organizations in Britain are trying to get sorted out in readiness for early resumption of all-out party battles at the polls.

Conservatives have just elected a new chairman, Ralph Assheton, and are preparing for an all-important party conference early in the new year. The Labor Party held a series of meetings over the week end with its leaders who are also ministers in the coalition Government.

These Socialist ministerial colleagues of Mr. Churchill—Mr. Clement Attlee, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and Mr. Herbert Morrison—are being continually reminded that Labor intends to fight a general election on purely party lines.

Interest Aroused

Meanwhile, considerable interest has been aroused by a public-opinion poll which shows the British public still favoring continuation of the coalition Government after the war.

Voting, according to the News Chronicle, was as follows: All-party Government, 35 per cent; solely Labor, 26 per cent; solely Conservative, 12 per cent.

Mr. Churchill remains the popular choice as national leader with 24 per cent of the votes, followed by Mr. Eden, 21, and Socialist Mr. Attlee, 7 per cent.

Churchill Warns Commons Gestapo Grip Delays Victory

Continued from Page 1

sion military efforts and skillful Russian and Allied diplomacy.

"The distances are, however, very large and many hostile defense posts have to be stormed or turned. In all these circumstances, I certainly cannot predict, still less guarantee, the end of the German war before the end of the spring or even before we reach the early summer.

"It may come earlier, and no one will rejoice more than I if it should."

Although asking for 12 months extension of his Government to permit adequate time for a general election, the Prime Minister emphasized that he was not implying that the war in Europe would last that long.

"On the other hand," he said, "we must assume that the Japanese war will have to be carried on for an indefinite period after the destruction of the Nazi power.

Situation in Japan

"Here again, there may be the possibility of some political upheaval in Japan inducing a sudden surrender, but it would be very foolish to count upon this in a race of men of this desperate and barbarous character. Its whole Constitution is dominated by the naval and military hierarchies who dragged them into their mad aggression.

"When the whole of this Japanese problem is examined on military grounds alone it would certainly not be prudent to assume that a shorter period than 18 months after the destruction of Hitler would be required for the final destruction of Japan's will or capacity to fight.

"This forecast must be continually revised every few months by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. . . .

"A battle hangs like a curtain across the future, but once that curtain has been raised or rent we can all see how the scenery is arranged, what actors are left upon the stage, and how they appear to be related to one another. . . .

"Meanwhile, as we probably have a good many months of the closest comradeship and of the hardest work before us, and as ample opportunity for Party oratory will arise and necessarily be given between the dissolution and the poll, I should deprecate strongly the over emphasis of Party differences just now and recommend that we should all bend ourselves with unflagging energy and unbroken unity to the common tasks."

Tokyo Paper Admits Situation 'Serious'

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuter)—The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, quoted by the German DNB news agency, admitted the situation in the Philippines was "growing serious."

The paper said, "It is difficult to predict how the battle will end.

"In spite of their crushing defeats at Formosa and in the Philippine waters, enemy fleets continue to operate in these waters while the ground troops on Leyte Island, who continue to receive reinforcements, are doing everything in their power to enlarge their bridgeheads."

Greek Drachma at New Low

ATHENS, Oct. 31 (AP)—Hunger is lending a new edge to the political strife in Greece and unless Premier George Papandreou can find a formula to re-establish and stabilize the drachma and organize speedy distribution of relief supplies further disorders appear almost inevitable.

In the last fortnight the drachma has depreciated from 700,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000,000 to a gold sovereign ($4.87).

A series of clashes have taken place in Athens between Eam-Elas partisan bands and members of the so-called "Exe" forces, which according to its members consists mainly of army officers who avowedly fear Communism. The members term themselves pro-royalists.

A large force of police patrolled the streets of Athens last night in an effort to prevent further disorders but bursts of small-arms fire were heard. A general order for all armed bands to turn in their weapons has had little effect.

Cases of malnutrition are frequent and the clearing of the streets of ordinary refuse is at a standstill for the lack of transportation. As a result authorities fear outbreaks of epidemics.

Adjustment Expected Over French Militia

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—A compromise appeared likely today in the dispute between the National Council of Resistance and the Gen. Charles de Gaulle Government over the future of the "Milice Patriotique," a largely Communistic militia organization.

The Council, a coalition of elements which opposed the Germans during the occupation and liberation of France, is expected to recommend an auxiliary police force similar to Britain's Home Guard to absorb the militia.

A Government decree forbidding bearing of arms by anyone except the police or regular armed forces caused the dispute.

Unnamed German Mayor Takes Office in Aachen

AACHEN, Germany, Oct. 31 (AP)—A slight, bald lawyer of about 40 years nervously took the oath of office as mayor of devastated Aachen yesterday—the first anti-Nazi in 11 years to be chief administrative officer of any major German city.

He was selected by military government officers from 12 candidates known not to have been Nazis. Censorship withheld his name.

Mrs. Berta Bergdoll Applies for Citizenship

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Berta Bergdoll, German-born wife of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger of World War I, has applied for citizenship and the Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service said yesterday the application is being investigated.

(The Evening Bulletin said it had learned that the application has been approved.)

British-Russian Co-operation Affects East Europe's Future

Continued from Page 1

tory to the small states which are vitally concerned. Nowhere does this question strike more deeply than in the case of Yugoslavia.

Of Yugoslavia, too little is known about conditions for accurate assessment. For even today the vast majority of reports come only from the Free Yugoslav Radio, not from free correspondents. During the past week end Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) addressing a parade of Partisan units in liberated Belgrade in the presence of the British, American, and Russian military missions in Yugoslavia, stressed the necessity for uniting all the forces sincerely wishing to rebuild the country.

He also emphasized, "We must guard our new federal and democratic Yugoslavia in which every honest citizen will have full rights."

Such a statement is welcomed because of the lack of unbiased information concerning what is actually happening in Serbia.

Serbs Aloof on Liberation

It is thought significant in Yugoslav circles here that though Belgrade has been liberated for some days there has been no mention of any great enthusiasm among the Serbian population.

A major portion of the population may have withdrawn from the city because of the fighting or have little enthusiasm for liberation at the hands of the Tito forces.

Whatever the explanation is, the fact remains that Belgrade was liberated without the co-operation of the Serb population. In fact, having failed to win over the Serbs, Marshal Tito called in the Russian forces which crossed the Serb frontier.

Serbs Fear Vengeance

Under such conditions there is strong fear in Serb circles here lest uncontrolled authority by Tito forces in Serbia may mean that a terrible vengeance will be wreaked upon the Serbs who have either supported Gen. Draja Mihailovic or remained cool to Partisan demands.

Reports concerning understanding between the Yugoslav Government in Exile of Premier Subasic and the movement of Marshal Tito appeared last week end. These are understood to be premature since negotiations are still continuing.

To be effective, such negotiations must be carried out or indorsed by a much more representative government than the Subasic regime which is predominantly Croat and lacking support in Serbia.

Russo-Polish Deadlock

The problem of East Europe most fraught with dangerous possibilities still is the Russo-Polish deadlock. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement after his return from Moscow has raised fears in some Polish circles here that not only Russo-Polish but also Anglo-Polish relations are involved. The Polish Government here realizes the urgency and gravity of the situation.

It is generally assumed, however, that any final decision will be for some time delayed, especially if there is to be consultation with the Polish Underground movement, communications with which were interrupted recently by the Germans.

Meanwhile, rumors of new Polish proposals to Moscow to solve the problem of fusing the Soviet-sponsored Polish administration and the Government in Exile in London are denied in official Polish circles here.

Moscow's Terms Opposed

Strong Polish opinion here is unfavorable to acceptance of Moscow's terms, especially for a Russo-Polish frontier including Lwow (Lemberg) on the Russian side. Premier Stalin, according to one report, told Premier Stanislaus Mikolajczyk that it was essential that Russia had Lwow to reward Ukrainians for their help in the war.

Most reasonable Poles, however, maintain that if Lwow is conceded it will be extremely difficult to persuade the Poles at home of Russia's good intentions.

This is especially so since, according to their ideas, Russia intends also, first, to have the development of the East Prussian port of Königsberg which means domination of the Gulf of Danzig; second, take over oil fields of East Galacia thereby depriving post-war Poland of an important industrial asset.

Poles Move Cautiously

Fear of reaction among Polish nationalists at home and distrust of Russia's intentions in respect to Polish independence still dominate the thought of most Poles here today.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that Poles here appear to be inclined to tread warily, in fact await certain important developments, especially until the result of the American presidential election.

It is natural that such circles as are suspicious of Russia should also point to the manner in which Russia demanded oil concessions in Iran and to Moscow's last-minute withdrawal of representation at the civil aviation conference at Chicago because of the presence of countries regarded as hostile to Russia.

Today, new attacks upon the London Polish Government were launched by the Soviet-sponsored Lublin regime, which now is demanding expulsion of President Raskiewicz, of the Polish government in exile and others whom it calls the "old gang."

The necessity for agreement on the high diplomatic level of Dumbarton Oaks is clearly understood by such critics but they doubt whether the agreements can be lasting if they ignore conditions which have hitherto been considered essential to world civilization.

Japanese Incident In Guam Mess Hall

GUAM, Delayed (AP)—This story is going the rounds among American combat forces on recaptured Guam:

The light was bad in the mess hall and a Seabee turned to an unfamiliar figure at his side.

"You're not a Seabee, are you?" he asked.

"Nope," said the stranger, attacking his food calmly.

The Seabee, noting his companion's Marine shirt, then asked, "You're not a Marine, are you?"

The stranger smiled, and put down his fork.

"No," he said, "I'm a Japanese. I just came in here to be captured."

Stettinius Favorable To Ministers' Parley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said Oct. 30 that this Government certainly would do nothing to discourage a meeting of the foreign ministers of the American nations.

He spoke at a press conference in response to questions on Argentina's formal request to the Pan American Union that a meeting be called to consider the fact that only four of the 21 American nations now have diplomatic relations with Argentina.

Mr. Stettinius said that he would attend on behalf of Secretary Cordell Hull the meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union Wednesday and that he could not say in advance either what the American position on the Argentina request specifically would be or could he predict what action the board might take.

Limited Parcel Post Set For Gift Packages to Italy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Limited parcel post service became effective today for the sending of gift packages to Rome, Naples, Palermo (Sicily), and Vatican City.

Such packages are limited to a value of $25, four pounds in weight and a size of 36 inches, length and girth combined. At present only one gift package may be sent each month by the same sender to the same addressee. Packages may contain only such essentials as clothing, sewing kits, powdered or evaporated milk, soap, and similar supplies. Preference will be given to Christmas packages and to parcels addressed to members of the American armed forces.

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British Administration Lifts Tripolitania Living Standard

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Very little news regarding conditions in Tripolitania has been available since its occupation by British forces. However, detailed information recently reaching the United States makes it possible to report on the record of the British Military Administration in Tripolitania since Jan. 23, 1943, when the British Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Brigadier Lush, and his staff entered Tripoli with the Eighth Army.

Conditions in Tripolitania were chaotic. The situation was much worse than in Cyrenaica where the Axis High Command had evacuated almost all Italian nationals.

In Tripolitania there remained about 40,000 Italian civilians, including some 18,000 minor officials and small tradesmen in Tripoli, and a number of Italian colonist evacuees from Cyrenaica. But some 4,000 senior Fascist officials had fled, and virtually the entire Tripolitanian administration had come to a standstill. The Italians had left only 200 policemen—Italian and Arab—for the whole country.

Food Situation Grave

The food situation was especially grave. The Civil Affairs Staff found a population of 650,000 Arabs, 25,000 Jews and 40,000 Italians, accustomed to rationing, and 300 tons of flour with which to feed them.

The Tripolitanian Civil Affairs branch had to start with a daily bread ration of less than 2 ounces. But a few weeks later it had already been increased to 6½ ounces. The Italian rationing system has been kept, and it has been possible to overcome the problem of ensuring adequate supplies to nomadic Arabs. The "black market" reportedly disappeared as soon as the authorities began importing food from Egypt. Meat and vegetables are not rationed, but the prices are controlled. Meat was scarce for quite some time owing to the action of Axis troops, but vegetables from the Oases have been plentiful from the beginning.

The few Civil Affairs Officers—in July, 1943, the British administratice staff numbered 150 officers and 150 noncommissioned officers and other ranks—were faced with considerable difficulties in other fields, too. Before their evacuation the Fascist officials had dispersed all deposits and destroyed records very thoroughly, which made the assessment of tithes and rates very difficult.

Fascism Stamped Out

Regarding the removal of Fascist officials, Brigadier Lush was able to say as far back as June, 1943, that Fascism had been stamped out in Tripolitania. Non-Fascist Italian officials who have remained in office—most of them police in clerical and on traffic duties and custodians of archeological sites—have strictly limited powers and are under the direct supervision of British officers. The skilled Italian archeologists who remained in the country have been kept on the pay roll of the British administration.

In March, 1943, a police school was opened at Tarhuna, where hundreds of Arab and Jewish volunteers were trained for the Tripolitanian police. About a year ago the Arab percentage of the Tripolitanian police and prison personnel had reached approximately 95 per cent.

Overcrowding and filthiness of prisons was one of the most shocking aspects of the Fascist administration. When British officers arrived to take over they found that many prisoners had been there as long as two years awaiting trial. Many were discharged at once.

Legal Action Improved

The Italian legal machinery, often "somewhat ponderous" compared with the British, has been streamlined and at times measures were taken to insure the prompt hearing of cases.

Local chiefs have received a greater share in the administration. In Tripoli, four Arab notables are regularly called into consultation by the Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer. Under Italian rule, Arabs were denied any post with magisterial powers and any post in the administration higher than a senior clerkship.

Under the Italian regime, education was confined to primary and vocational instruction, except for one secondary school accommodating 120 Arabs in Tripoli. When the British authorities set about the reopening of schools in Tripolitania, there were two main difficulties: The shortage of suitable teachers and the revision of Fascist textbooks both in Italian and Arabic.

Facilities were given to the Bishop of Tripoli to reopen religious schools, and Brigadier Lush immediately set up a committee for the reopening of lay schools. It appears that Italian textbooks have been revised and Arabic textbooks have been obtained from Cairo.

Economic Plans

In the economic field, the British administration, serving as a temporary expedient during the war period, does not concern itself with long-term economic policy. It would seem that its objective is to protect, and wherever possible, to raise local standards of living, without prejudicing the country's economic future.

Economic problems in Tripolitania are chiefly agricultural since local industries are rather unimportant. After the fall of Tripoli, the new British Department of Agriculture assumed control of the agricultural administration of Tripolitania, comprising some 2,000 colonists recently settled from Italy, 625 private concessions, 40,000 static Arab farmers, experimental farms and the Italian technical and clerical personnel remaining in the country. Within a fortnight, all abandoned farms were re-occupied by their former occupants and suspended operations were resumed.

Farmlands are now being run with the help of the British administration, and both Italians and Arabs are being encouraged to increase production. In 1943, 194,000 acres were under cereals and 5,000 under fruit. The Agricultural Department organizes and controls the harvesting, threshing, transport, and milling of the grain crop. Locust control has been undertaken.

Since cattle had decreased approximately 70 per cent since the outbreak of the war, various measures have been taken to increase flocks and herds.

German Home Guard Draws Public Jokes

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 31

The bulk of Heinrich Himmler's German Home Guard is in the age group from 55 to 60, with boys of 16 comprising only about 120,000 to 135,000 of the force, Red Star said today.

["Lots of people have adopted a peculiarly jocular attitude toward the Volkssturm," the German military radio said in a radiocast heard in London. "One hears such remarks as 'a fine bunch of duds we are going to get now, boys, let's all play Robin Hood in the forest and shout boo at the enemy.'"]

Gen. Rawson Reported Arrested in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 31 (AP) — Gen. Arturo Rawson, President of the Argentina Provisional Government for one day following the revolution in 1943, is under arrest, a member of his household said, Oct. 29.

Unemployment Rises in Germany to Point Higher Than Level of 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—For the first time since 1933, the German Government again has an unemployment problem on its hands.

According to latest reports, the number of unemployed workers has risen to 1,250,000 during the last eight months and is rapidly nearing the pre-1937 level.

The figure of 1,250,000 unemployed, though taken from recent German Labor Front statistics, does not yet tell the whole story. Some 400,000 workers have to be added to the official total. They are miners from the coal mines of the Wurm district, and workers employed at the factories in the Cologne-Aachen, the Essen district, and in south Westphalia.

During the last few weeks most of these workers were evacuated, together with some 2,000,000 civilians from the Rhine Provinces. Even those who were allowed, or ordered, to stay at their jobs were thrown out of work gradually through the systematic bombing of their factories.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels in his speech of Oct. 27 hinted at the resurgence of the unemployment problem by saying that the "total mobilization" had made more workers available than were needed at the moment. "They will be absorbed by and by," he declared, but he warned that the process of absorption would take much time and demand much patience from both employers and employees.

As usual, Dr. Goebbels disclosed only part of the facts.

The Propaganda Minister glossed over the fact that the present workers' surplus was the result of the closing down of hundreds of thousands of small enterprises. Not only has the "total mobilization" completely destroyed the economic existence of millions of Germans, but it has also seriously impaired Germany's distribution system.

He also glossed over the fact that no increase in German armament production could be achieved by an increase in the labor force while the number of places of work declined simultaneously from day to day.

And he kept silent on the shortage in vital raw materials and the break-down of the transport system, due to which, alone in the iron, steel, and chemical industry, some 250,000 workers have lost their jobs in recent weeks.

Main Canals Wrecked

Air-raid destruction of rolling stock, rail lines, and marshaling yards, military traffic, and the moving of millions of bombing, and invasion evacuees is reported to have reduced the Reichsbahn's capacity for coal shipments by 60 per cent, as compared to last year.

Wrecking of the Weser-Ems canal and, more recently, the Mittelland Canal, have all but immobilized distribution of Ruhr coal. The Russian invasion of the Carpatho-Ukraine and eastern Slovakia threatens to rob the factories in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and southern Germany of their sources of coal supply in Silesia.

Under the slogan "Thousands of hands are looking for work," the German Labor Front is conducting a vigorous campaign against unemployment. A recent Labor Front decree compels every factory in the Reich to hire workers beyond its actual requirement. Those "extra workers," mostly women, are supposed to learn the handling of machines simply by watching their fellow-workers for several weeks.

A radical settlement of the unemployment problem is expected from the "Volkssturm," the newly created People's Army. The Volkssturm is certainly capable of "absorbing" any number of unemployed males between the ages of 16 to 60. Its military value is doubtful, considering the age and the superficial military training of its members. However, by placing the unemployed under military discipline and constant supervision, the German Government has protected itself efficiently against the danger of civilian uprisings.

Reich Industrialists Arrested

Recorded by CBS

London, Oct. 31

According to reports appearing in the British press "Himmler has arrested five German industrialists on charges of treason and attempted sabotage of war work," ABSIE reported.

The broadcast said the industrialists were seized after they had protested to the Nazi authorities against the mobilization of every available citizen for the Volkssturm, which they said was having disastrous effects on war production.

General Ent Presented With Legion of Merit

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 31 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Uzal G. Ent has been presented the Legion of Merit for "meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commanding General of the Second Air Force from January to October, 1944."

Nazis Purge in East Prussia As 'Solution' of Junker Issue

By Ernest Zaugg
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 31—If the purge of landed aristocracy has been as thorough in all the regions of East Prussia as in the region of Lötzen, the Nazis have found their own solution of the Junker problem.

The facts of the Lötzen purge have been brought here by a Swiss resident of that area.

All male representatives of noble Prussian landed families in one neighborhood—near the estate of Reinhard Schacht, a nephew of Hjalmar Schacht, former Finance Minister — since the attempted assassination of Hitler, have been arrested and sent to an unknown destiny. This coup culminates a long period of violent community feuds between the landed aristocracy and the Nazis, and between the peasant population and their feudal employers, during which peasants took a more or less communistic attitude.

"Veteran" Families Hit

This purge, throughout East Prussia, has struck families with traditions going gack 500 years or more. Nobles here were all anti-Nazi and against war. One of them was in the Nazi party for a while. Then he told the Nazis they were a pack of liars, and he was sent to the front, though he had five children.

The Nazis in this region, as elsewhere in Germany, were all men from "down under."

A typical example was the Bürgermeister of Lötzen, who, as a former small employee, had expressed a strong hatred of the nobility.

In pre-Nazi days the Bürgermeister of such a small village as Schachts—a village of 10 families of "serf" farm laborers—was always owner of the estate. But the Nazis, to outbalance the power of the nobles, placed their henchman in as Bürgermeisters.

This Bürgermeister used to stalk into the Schacht house without knocking and rail at the whole family. He once said to Herr Schacht: "I will smoke you out like rats."

This he finally succeeded in doing. This functionary harbored a personal grudge against the Schacht family as his efforts to negotiate a marriage between Reinhard and his daughter were rejected.

The manager of the Schacht estate went to Landrat to complain of the Bürgermeister's conduct, but without avail.

The Bürgermeister and the police captain, both Nazis, worked together closely and ran a local "Black Market."

Nazis Spy on Nobles

The Nazis were keen on spying on the nobles. When a bombed-out woman from Berlin was quartered with Herr Schacht, she was given a commission to spy on him.

Russian workers discovered this and told the manager of the estate. When accused by the manager, the woman said the Bürgermeister ordered her to do it. She was ordered to leave the house.

On the Schacht estate German laborers constantly practiced sabotage during the harvest—stole oil so the harvest couldn't be brought in. They were often found sleeping or loafing while Russian workers were working diligently.

The motive seems to have been to make Herr Schacht appear an inefficient farmer so the estate could be taken away.

Russian Labor Used

One Nazi charged Herr Schacht with inefficiency. The manager immediately went to Landrat and claimed that Herr Schacht's presence on the estate was vital. Herr Schacht at that time was managing five Russian villages in the Ukraine. Herr Schacht came home and foiled the plot.

One of Herr Schacht's neighbors who had similar trouble sent all his German farm hands away and used only Poles and Russians.

This was not "Russian communism." These "Communists" always feared the Russians and were ready to flee to the west if the Russians threatened to come in. They said they preferred American and English occupation.

This kind of communism was encouraged by the Nazis. The Burgermeister was a former Communist. The Nazis encouraged people to rebel against the nobles.

Soldiers' Wives Balk

Soldiers' wives could not be persuaded to do any work, though they received 120 marks monthly, plus payments in farm products. When complaints were made to the police, the answer was, "We can do nothing. They are soldiers' wives."

The Nazis feared to lose popular favor by bringing pressure to bear on them. Even after total mobilization they didn't work.

Particularly disliked by both workers and Nazi officials was the title von. It seemed to cause them greatest pain to pronounce it. When they were corrected, they either ignored the correction completely or used von a few times and then forgot it again.

According to the nobles, the material situation of farm laborers did not justify discontent, and under communism they would be much worse off. They would be forced to work harder in Russian state farms.

The nobles have always been against communism. They feared the Russians greatly. However, recently Russian propaganda has stated Russia not interested in changing the economic order and disturbing estate owners in East Prussia.

This has doubtless somewhat calmed owners.

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8:40 p.m.	9:57 p.m.	New Orleans	7:05 a.m.
9:25 p.m.	10:42 p.m.	St. Louis	5:04 a.m.

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Miami	7:30 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	8:04 a.m.
Houston	10:10 p.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:59 p.m.
St. Louis	8:30 a.m.	4:25 p.m.	5:39 p.m.
Miami	9:00 a.m.	6:10 p.m.	7:24 p.m.
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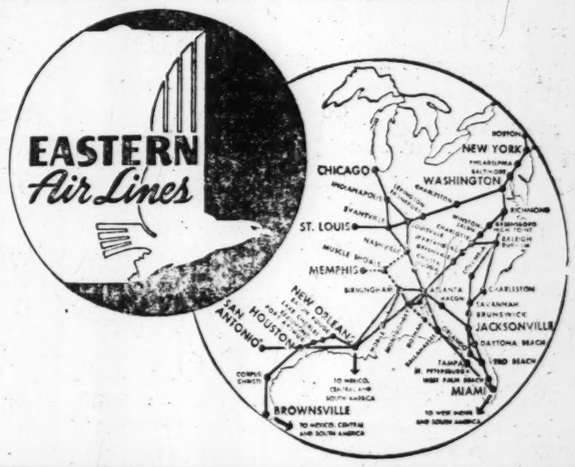

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Mrs. Riddle's Foreign Students 'Eat in English' in a Month

By Olive Pearson Rice
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is scarcely a country in the world but has at least one citizen who gratefully remembers Mrs. Grace E. Riddle of Springfield, Massachusetts. For Mrs. Riddle has taught English to hundreds of foreign students at the American International College of Springfield, since 1921. In some semesters, 30 to 36 different nationalities have been represented among her students. Today's largest enrollment of students from other lands in 20 years, registers those who could get here from countries such as Turkey, Greece, Iran, South America, Costa Rica, Cuba, and Mexico.

The yearly record of her classes is like a graph tracing historic world events. In the collapse after the war, registration fell off sharply; during the Russian revolution, many White Russians came to learn English of Mrs. Riddle. At the beginning of this war, foreign students were recalled; after the Teheran conference, Iranian (Persian) students came to A. I. C. to learn English.

Mrs. Riddle consistently manifests the poise of one whose thought rests in green pastures and her serenity is never ruffled by the mercurial nature of her polyglot classes. The amazing thing is, she teaches all nationalities in the same class, although she herself speaks no foreign language, except Spanish. Imagine that first lesson when, save for a slight English vocabulary, no one can address another! But just to look at Mrs. Riddle's tall, blond stateliness and to see her warm, friendly smile means more to these students than words. And so, the lesson begins.

She teaches them by phonetics, sight and sound, and they write their own vocabulary. Each student is required to own a dictionary containing American words and their equivalent in his native language. With the aid of this, and class work, they soon put words into sentences, and in less than a month they can order their meals in English.

In that period her classes also are reciting stories in English. They are using verbs in the proper tense and pronouns correctly. In three weeks, they are living the American life of the city in the medium of the English language, they go to various places of amusement, shop for necessities, and feel at home at restaurants.

Next in line comes what she calls her class laboratory work. In this, all students take their places at the blackboard and are given words to be used in sentences while Mrs. Riddle watches and corrects. In this way each one gets individual attention. Spelling is the bottle neck, for why should not "tough" be spelled with two "f's" and "stomach" end with a "k"? The students agree with their teacher that phonetic spelling would go a long way toward international understanding!

Mrs. Riddle was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, graduated from Bridgewater Normal School and received her B. Ed. at A. I. C. She was thrilled to be chosen for a city school her first year out of college and came to the Springfield Public Schools in 1903. After teaching sixth grade for a few years, she was married and went to Seattle to live. She has one son, now married and living near her. When Mrs. Riddle's husband passed on, her thoughts turned again to teaching and Dr. Chester S. McGown, president of A. I. C., asked her to come and teach English to the foreign students. This she did in 1921.

As she worked with these eager foreign students, she contrived means of speeding up the course, for they always wanted to learn quickly. The first five years she floundered with grammar books, experimented, and today she has built up her own system, a direct method which is unique in this country, and has written her own grammar course. Although she has been urged to have this published she has not done so.

With her method, it takes the average student just eight months to learn enough English to transact business or go on in university work. Foreign students who have studied English at other institutions say that her method is more effective and quicker than any other they have found. As a result of her work, A. I. C. has been chosen by the Turkish Government as one of the schools in this country to which to send students as part of its training program.

Because of the war, Mrs. Riddle explains, the number of pupils at present is by no means indicative of those who may be expected when peace comes. Then, foreign students will deluge this country, she believes.

Whereas the average teacher at A. I. C. has classes three hours a day, she teaches six, and that doesn't include the hours she spends taking students to the draft board or to get their ration books, shoes, winter clothes and other necessities.

Gordon L. Ryder

Mrs. Grace E. Riddle, English-language teacher at the American International College, Springfield, Mass., with a group of students. (Left to right) Turkish doctor, Mexican, Cuban, Greek, who arrived last March after 15 months' imprisonment in Germany; Costa Rican, and Iranian.

Calls on Women To Lift Men's Morale

By Mary Kelly
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The ingenuity of women is soon to be taxed in a new field, predicts Lady Gowrie, wife of the retiring Governor-General of Australia, His Excellency, the Right Honorable Alexander Gore Arkwright, mingling this reminder to women with high praise for their "magnificent achievements" in war service.

"I see a very earnest task ahead," she said in an interview here, while on her first visit to America en route to her home in Wiltshire, England. "I think the big work of women after the war will be to keep their men happy and interested in everyday living. After the tremendously exciting and overwhelming experiences the men have had while in service, it will not be easy for them to settle complacently into the old home and office routines.

Thought For Ex-Prisoners

"The former prisoners of war will probably be the hardest problem. Most of these have a feeling of being down on their luck and so much will depend upon how well women can respond to the men's needs. I have a very high opinion of what women can do in an emergency—I have seen them work under the most saddened and difficult conditions. But I do not like to think of the disappointment that may attend the home-coming of men, without thoughtful advance preparation."

During her years as the wife of the Australian Governor-General who has just concluded his term of office, Lady Gowrie became actively familiar with widespread welfare and educational movements.

She was Honorary Commandant of the Women's Services. She was President of the Australian Red Cross. In addition, she took a noted part in the establishment of nursery schools. In each of the six States there is now a "Lady Gowrie Center," whereas not many years ago, the need for the establishing of these child care services received scant public recognition.

Previous Welfare Work

"The kindergarten people worked for more than 30 years with very little public help," she explained. "Whatever they could accomplish was done with private, voluntary contributions. Their little committees working up money were very busy.

"But a few years ago the Government became interested and increasingly it has supported the education of the pre-school child. The Commonwealth appropriated a splendid sum and built a model nursery school which has been the inspiration for centers, since, in every State. Each center accommodates about 100 children, and each has a long waiting list.

"The children come from underprivileged homes. Ordinarily they would be left to play in the streets, as a mother can't be expected to do her housework and cooking with several children around her skirts. The children simply love the centers. They are fed excellent meals and enjoy art instruction, recreation, and other activities."

Australian Agencies

Here she made a brief reference to the problem of juvenile delinquency, which she said has caused serious concern but which, she added, meets a "great deterrent" in such movements as that for centers and day nurseries—the latter more specifically for children of working mothers.

One of the advantageous results has been the formation of a mother's club for each school, and the enlisting of mothers as teachers' aids. The teachers are carefully prepared for this type of work in a three-year course. She paid tribute to the co-operation of an American, Miss Christine Heinig, in organizing some of the nursery school improvements in Australia.

One day in New York, a city which she found "almost bewildering in its greatness," was all too short, Lady Gowrie said as she started on a shopping tour immediately following luncheon. She described herself as "enchanted" with Washington, where she had enjoyed a beautiful drive down the Potomac river to Mount Vernon. But for across the Atlantic, she has joyful anticipation, too, with two small grandsons in Wiltshire eagerly awaiting her arrival.

Cooper Tells Global Cover Of A.P. News

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The postwar world service of the Associated Press provides for the extension of its international news collecting and distributing facilities to all parts of the globe, Kent Cooper, Executive Director, said today.

In announcing the plans of service development adopted at the last meeting of the organization's Board of Directors, Mr. Cooper also disclosed that a large portion of the program already was under way. A. P. news and news photo services, expanded or newly organized, have been opened for the Scandinavian and North Sea countries, France, Italy, the Iberlian Peninsula, the Mediterranean, Africa, China, India and the Pacific.

"At no time in history has there been more vital need for the type of independent objective world intelligence that the Associated Press has undertaken to supply newspapers and radio the world over," Mr. Cooper stated. "Trustworthy and impartial news, whether in copy or news pictures, will do as much as anything else to make understanding and contented neighbors of people in a world that has grown quite small.

"The world-wide news-gathering activities of the Associated Press are to be realistically applied to furthering the cause of world enlightenment through the dissemination of truthful news—a cause in which the news agencies of all countries can share along with the business of satisfactorily serving their subscribers."

Mr. Cooper said that since 1930 there had been gradual establishment of AP global services and that completion of the program now would be under the direction of Lloyd Stratton, Secretary of the Associated Press. In the last year, Mr. Stratton has traveled more than 80,000 miles visiting newspaper and news agency executives in nearly every part of the world.

Clothing for Europe Tops Original Quota

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 31

The emergency collection of clothing for people of liberated Europe will exceed the original goal of 15,000,000 pounds, UNRRA announced Oct. 30.

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said bailing of the garments, collected by churches, parishes and synagogues, is proceeding rapidly.

Mrs. Roosevelt a 'Pessimist' But Won't Say Dewey May Win

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today admitted she is "constitutionally a pessimist" about her husband's re-election chances, but at the same time, refused to give credence to polls and other evidences that he might not win on Nov. 7.

At her press conference, she flatly denied that her husband's political advisers have asked her to keep in the background until after the election.

"I haven't had any suggestions made to me of any kind," she told reporters.

Expressing disbelief in a New York Daily News poll indicating that more women would vote for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York than her husband, Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought the one issue uppermost in women voters' minds on Election Day would be the avoidance of another war.

Asked if she would "be glad when the election is over," the President's wife replied, "I don't mind campaigns, but they put an added amount of work on a lot of people."

After today, Mrs. Roosevelt will be away from Washington until after election day, making her headquarters in Hyde Park, N. Y. She will not go to Boston iwth her husband on Nov. 4 because of a standing engagement on the Saturday before election with Bronx County Democratic workers.

Election night procedure has become something of a routine in her family, Mrs. Roosevelt indicated. She and the President will get the returns at their Hyde Park home. There will be a buffet supper early and one later at night for friends and members of the press who may drop in.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she, unlike the President, never makes predictions as to the outcome of elections, and describes herself as "constitutionally a pessimist" as to her husband's chances.

Field for Returning Servicemen Seen By 'Army' in War on Evils at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—One of the greatest opportunities facing religious organizations when peace comes will be the redirecting of the fighting urge of millions of servicemen who have resisted aggression to an equally unflinching warfare against other evils, Commissioner Charles Baugh, Chief of Staff of the Salvation Army's International Headquarters in London, declared here Oct. 30.

Commissioner Baugh has just arrived in the United States from London to integrate the rehabilitation plans of the American Salvation Army with the parent organization's global program. He told reporters at a press conference that in his opinion the average American G. I. has become "more spiritualized" than the soldiers of any other Allied army and that many of them will bring back a "strengthened religion."

The great danger, he emphasized, is that servicemen from many nations may find upon their return home that the civilian consciousness of good and evil "has lagged behind their own."

"Theirs was the strength to conquer aggression," he stressed, adding that "theirs must be the strength to help arouse the spiritual consciousness at home."

Molasses Swings Into Favor Once More

By Fredrika Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Food fashions move in cycles. Molasses is a case in point. When America was very young, sorghum, or crude molasses, was almost the only sweetening procurable, and a very satisfactory sweetening it seemed to be. Then when sugar-loaf became more generally available, the sugar bowl superseded the molasses jug, and thereafter molasses was openly relished only by the very young, who didn't know that it was declassé, and by the very old, who didn't care. And now we've rounded the circle, and the dark brown syrup is again popular.

Most children are happily familiar with the delights of sticky, drippy "bread 'n' lasses," and most adults are painfully aware of the woes of removing the viscous stuff from frocks, furniture and carpet. A compromise that satisfies both factions is achieved by creaming equal quantities of molasses and butter or margarine, packing it into a covered jar, and storing it in the refrigerator until wanted. It keeps fresh for about the same length of time as butter alone would keep under similar conditions. For another treat, mix two parts peanut butter with one part of molasses. Add a drop or two of lemon if you like. This mixture has somewhat longer keeping power. Or blend one part of molasses with two parts cream cheese. This keeps only a day.

When baking with molasses, a safe rule to follow is: ½ cup molasses and ½ teaspoon baking soda equals ½ cup granulated sugar and 2 tablespoons liquid and 1½ teaspoons baking powder.

With this rule, variations may be rung on almost every cake or pudding in your recipe book.

Indian pudding was a favorite with our early ancestors—it was so simple to make, and all the ingredients were so easily available. A modern adaptation, costing amazingly little in either time, money or labor, is:

Pioneer Pudding—1944

¼ cup yellow cornmeal (white may be substituted)
⅓ cup quick cooking tapioca
1 quart hot milk
1 cup molasses
1 cup evaporated milk mixed with ½ cup water
½ cup chopped dates (optional)
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 teaspoon cocoa (you won't taste it, but it adds zest)
Salt to taste

Bring milk to a boil. Combine tapioca and cornmeal, and sprinkle over the milk, stirring the while. Cook slowly, and when tapioca is transparent, add all other ingredients, pour into buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven, without stirring, for about an hour. This makes a large pudding which may be served either warm or cold with almost any sauce desired.

Pork Chops—Harvest Style

4 medium thick pork chops
½ cup boiled rice
½ cup toasted buttered bread crumbs
½ cup chopped onion
1 tablespoon shortening, melted
Salt, pepper, sage, nutmeg and parsley
¼ cup molasses
½ cup tomato juice
4 unpeeled red apples, cut in thick slices
8 prunes, pitted and halved
¼ cup raisins
½ lemon sliced wafer thin, peel and all
6 cloves, optional

Sauté onions in shortening until pale yellow, then add rice and stir until dry. Add crumbs, salt, pepper, nutmeg, sage and parsley. Cut small slivers of fat from the chops and melt them in a hot frying pan. Add chops and brown quickly on each side. Place in greased baking pan, and pile the dressing in a mound on each chop. Surround with apple slices. Mix tomato juice, molasses, cloves, prunes, raisins and seasoning, and bring to a boil. Simmer for five minutes, then pour over chops and bake in moderate oven until chops are thoroughly cooked—about 1 hour, depending on their thickness. Baste with pan gravy from time to time, adding more tomato juice and molasses if necessary. Halved parboiled sweet potatoes may be added during the last half hour of cooking if desired.

Unbaked Molasses Pie

3 cups milk
3 eggs, separated
½ cup molasses
2 tablespoons gelatin
1 cup evapdrated milk, well chilled
½ cup sugar
Vanilla flavoring to taste
1 tablespoon shaved semi-sweet chocolate
Vanilla wafers

Soften gelatin in ½ cup milk. Heat remaining milk and add gelatin, stirring slowly until dissolved. Beat egg yolks with molasses and sugar and add milk mixture slowly, stirring well. Put in top of double boiler and stir until thickened. Cool slightly. Whip evaporated milk (if thoroughly chilled in refrigerator tray it will whip readily) flavor with vanilla and a little molasses, and fold half of it into the mixture, returning other half to refrigerator. Whip egg whites stiff with a pinch of salt and fold into mixture. Spoon into pie plate lined, top and sides, with vanilla wafers. Chill in refrigerator until stiff. Swirl remaining whipped milk on top, sprinkle with shaved chocolate, and keep very cold until served.

Problems for Lightkeeper's Wife

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most isolated group of American "family" light stations are in Alaska, and there a woman faces unique problems.

Foremost is transportation, as one lighthouse bride discovered after bringing her grand piano to Alaska. She was horrified when it was taken ashore in a cargo boat and heaved up a cliff to her new home.

Menus require careful planning. Canned goods, delivered once a year, are supplemented by meat, vegetables and dairy products brought by a weekly mailboat. Summer gardens are bountiful, fish plentiful in the "front yard" or near-by trout streams, and, in season, game birds and venison.

Shopping is by mail-order catalog, radio appeals to the Coast Guard office, or "hitch-hiking" to town in fishing boats.

Children as a rule are healthy. School-age youngsters usually board in town, but former teachers sometimes receive generous checks for instructing their own children and those of the other keeper. Territorial law provides a teacher for five pupils.

Social life is meager. Keepers work 16 hours daily; one is always on watch. For 18 months their wives dream of the six glorious months of leave when they can travel with their husbands and visit friends.

J. S. D.

Transcribed Programs Of The Mother Church

List of 92 radio stations carrying Christian Science transcribed programs:

Alabama
Birmingham — Saturdays, 5:45 p. m. WSGN, 610kc.
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Globe—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KWJB, 1240kc.
Phoenix—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KTAR, 620kc.
Prescott—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KYCA, 1490kc.
Safford—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KGLU, 1450kc.
Tucson—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KVOA, 1290kc.
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Arkansas
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California
Eureka—Saturdays, 2 p. m., KIEM, 1480kc.
Fresno—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KARM, 1430kc.
Long Beach — Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KGER, 1390kc.
Oakland—Sundays, 8:15 a. m. KLX, 940kc.
San Francisco—Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1260kc.

Colorado
Denver—Sundays, 5:45 p. m., KFEL, 950kc.

Connecticut
Hartford—Saturdays, 12 noon, WNBC, 1410kc.

Florida
Jacksonville — Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WPDQ, 1270kc.
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m. WFTL, 710kc.
Orlando—Mondays 8:15 a. m., WDBO, 580kc., beginning Nov. 6.

Georgia
Atlanta—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., WATL, 1400kc.

Idaho
Boise—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.
Idaho Falls—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KID, 1350kc.

Illinois
Chicago—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WJJD, 1160kc. Beginning Nov. 11.
Quincy—Saturdays, 8:45 a. m., WTAD, 930kc.

Indiana
Indianapolis—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WISH, 1310kc.
Terre Haute—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1230kc.

Iowa
Waterloo—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KXEL, 1540kc.

Kansas
Wichita—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KFBI, 1070kc.

Kentucky
Louisville—Saturdays, 8:45 a. m., WHAS, 840kc.

Louisiana
New Orleans—Thursdays, 5 p. m., WSMB, 1350kc. Beginning Nov. 9
Shreveport—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KWKH, 1130kc.

Maine
Bangor—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WABI, 910kc.
Portland—Saturdays, 6:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Maryland
Baltimore—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WBAL, 1090kc.

Massachusetts
Boston — Saturdays, 12 noon, WNAC, 1260kc.
Worcester—Saturdays, 12 noon, WAAB, 1440kc.

Michigan
Detroit—Saturdays, 3:30 p. m., WJLB, 1400kc.
Marquette—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WDMJ, 1340kc.

Minnesota
Hibbing—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WMFG, 1240kc.
Minneapolis-St. Paul — Saturdays, 7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc.
Virginia—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WHLB, 1400kc.

Mississippi
Jackson — Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSLI, 1450kc.

Missouri
Joplin—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WMBH, 1450kc.
Sedalia—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KDRO, 1490kc.

Montana
Billings—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KGHL, 790kc.
Great Falls—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KFBB, 1310kc.

Nebraska
Kearney—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KGFW, 1340kc.
Lincoln—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KFOR, 1240kc.
Omaha—Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KOIL, 1290kc.

Nevada
Las Vegas—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KENO, 1400kc.
Reno—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KOH, 630kc.

New Hampshire
Manchester—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

New Mexico
Albuquerque—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., KOB, 770kc.

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New York City—Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Syracuse—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WAGE, 620kc.

North Carolina
Charlotte—Saturdays, 1:00 p. m., WAYS, 610kc.
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Cleveland—Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., WHK, 1420kc.
Columbus — Saturdays, 5 p. m., WHKC, 640kc.

Oklahoma
Tulsa — Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KVOO, 1170kc.

Oregon
Eugene—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KORE, 1456kc.
Medford—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KMED, 1440kc.
Portland — Saturdays, 4 p. m., KWJJ, 1080kc.
The Dalles—Saturdays, 4:15 p. m., KODL, 1230kc.

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., KQV, 1410kc.

Rhode Island
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WEAN, 790kc.

South Carolina
Charleston—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WCSC, 1390kc.

South Dakota
Sioux Falls—Sundays, 8:45 a. m. KSOO, 1140kc.

Tennessee
Memphis — Saturdays, 9:30 a. m. WMC, 790kc.
Nashville—Saturdays, 11:45 a. m., WLAC, 1510kc.

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Houston—Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., KTRH, 740kc.
Midland—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KRLH, 1230kc.
San Antonio—Sundays, 7:15 a. m., WOAI, 1200kc.

Utah
Logan — Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KVNU, 1230kc.
Price—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KEUB, 1450kc.
Provo—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KOVO, 1240kc.
Salt Lake City-Ogden—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KLO, 1430kc.

Vermont
Burlington—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

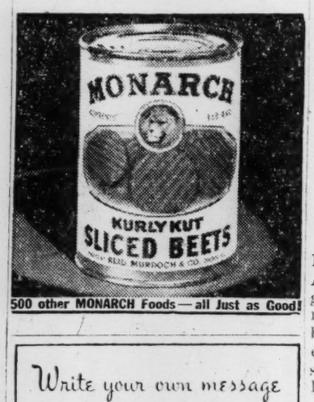
Virginia
Portsmouth—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., WSAP, 1490kc.
Richmond—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WMBG, 1380kc.

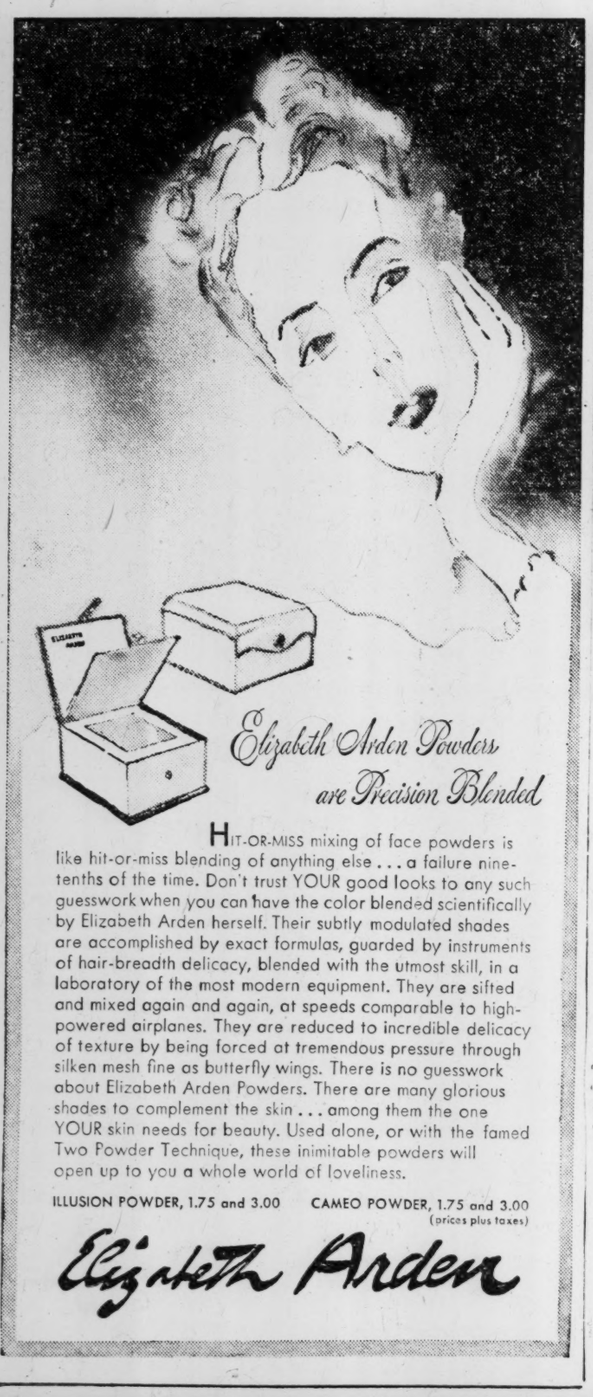
Washington
Seattle—Saturdays, 2:45 p. m., KOMO, 950kc.
Spokane—Saturdays, 5 p. m., KGA, 1510kc.

West Virginia
Wheeling—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WWVA, 1170kc.

Wisconsin
Milwaukee—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WEMP, 1340kc.

Wyoming
Casper—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KDFN, 1470kc.
Rock Springs—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KVRS, 1400kc.

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Saskatchewan Speeds Forest Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 31—A vigorous policy of forest conservation is being carried out by the new Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Socialist) Government of Saskatchewan.

Under its Minister, J. L. Phelps, the Natural Resources Department has decreed stiffer limits on the size of trees to be cut, raised royalties on timber, limited permits for sawmills and is considering a levy of a special lumber sales tax to help to pay for the higher costs of supervision and servicing done by the Department.

Also being planned is a government-operated pulp mill in Northeastern Saskatchewan.

The department in its new program is winning the co-operation of all timber producers in Saskatchewan.

Plan Well Under Way

Operation of the government-owned pulp mill is being actively planned, and already inquiries are under way as to obtaining the necessary machinery in the United States. Questions of water, available supplies of wood, and the location are now under consideration.

Thousands of square miles of logged-off areas and burned forests lie in Northern Saskatchewan timberlands and it is the Government's belief that a good supply of pulp may be obtained off these lands. The pulp would be initially processed at the Government mill, and then shipped to Eastern Canadian or American mills for manufacture into paper.

Only the wartime inability of the Government to obtain machinery will halt the plan, it is said.

Log Size Increased

Under stiffer restrictions on logging, an increase of three inches has been made in the diameter of trees before they can be cut. The new royalties were based on the average selling price of lumber, whereas previously the royalty was on a flat basis of $3 per thousand board feet.

On the grounds that the timber resources of Saskatchewan faced exhaustion in a few years, Mr. Phelps has declined to extend timbering permits. He has even refused further timber limits to the biggest operator in Saskatchewan, one backed by Minnesota capital.

With 400 sawmills in Saskatchewan, some restrictions had to be imposed on future sawmill operations, as there were not adequate accessible timber supplies in sight to maintain that number of mills, Mr. Phelps said.

Tax on Retail Sales

The proposed tax would be placed on retail lumber sales. Its returns would be applied to extension of such governmental activities as fire prevention and reforestation.

A thorough reforestation program will be planned, though no details have as yet been announced.

Several timber operators have expressed their favor of the formation of a Government Marketing Board, with producer representation, for the marketing of Saskatchewan lumber.

Saskatchewan is no leading timber producer, as compared with other provinces such as Ontario and British Columbia. Its forestlands are chiefly poplar, spruce and tamarack. In the fiscal year ending April 30, 1943, the latest available, the total market value of forest products was $4,948,729.

WFA Releases Tomatoes And Snap Beans to Public

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The War Food Administration announced Oct. 30 that 35,851 cans of tomatoes in good condition were being offered to the civilian trade. The tomatoes are in Lynchburg, Va., Baltimore, Md., and St. Louis, Mo., the WFA said.

Other food lots offered for sale include 3,800 cases of canned snap beans in Baltimore and 1,670 cases of strawberry jam in Newark, N. J., the WFA said, describing both as "slightly off condition."

Fingers Predate Forks

United States Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

G. I. in China Tries Chopsticks

Private Arthur W. Hedge, Signal Corps motion-picture photographer, of West Dickinson, N. D., tries the Chinese way of eating with his C rations as a schoolboy, Lee Ting-yow, looks on interestedly. Private Hedge may succeed in getting enough to eat, with his fingers as a final recourse, but he can't be called efficient with chopsticks until he can pick up a single kernel of rice, which is as easy as pie for a Chinese.

Leyte 'Puppets' Used Office To Aid Allies Underground

Continued from Page 1

filling all requirements. But the United States Army's civil affair branch which set up immediately in an empty warehouse is passing out much-needed clothing and supplies.

The people of Tacloban definitely are underfed, but the children particularly have been suffering undernourishment. President Osmena stated that he would set up schools immediately and begin enlisting civilians to build them. The latter will receive one peso daily.

In the streets, children as well as adults, stand in groups gaping at the trucks and jeeps passing through the city streets. The children hold up their fingers in the "V" sign; the adults smile or wave.

People Still Bow

Whenever I talk to a civilian, he invariably tips his hat and bows at the end of the conversation—a poignant throwback to the Japanese occupation in which failure to do this meant a whack with a bayonet or worse.

Together with another correspondent, I rented a room in a large Filipino home. When I inquired about the rental price, the landlady gravely informed me, "For the Japanese, yes, for you, no pay."

The landlady's tiny daughter digustedly showed me her school books in which pages containing references to America had been studiously pasted over with pieces of white paper.

'Japanese Spoken, Not Understand'

The tiny tot was living testimony to Tacloban's motto, "Japanese spoken, American understand."

Another correspondent—carrying out traditional expert snooping—uncovered a rich cache under the trap door of the Japanese commander's office in the normal school. Here he found all of the enemy's choicest possessions, including scores of military maps as well as excellent Japanese silk prints, apparently in Japanese hope of returning shortly to the city.

I asked one citizen if the Japanese had maltreated him. He answered, "No, not much."

'Light' Sentence

Then he went on to recount how he had been "thrown in the clink" on suspicion of connections with the Underground and for 76 days had been forced to sit in one place in a rat-infested basement without moving or talking.

His only liquid sustenance was a small bottle of water daily. Often the water was withheld and his captors would come in with two bottles of water, each of which they poured onto the floor before his eyes. In this jail, the Japanese Kalibap—the equivalent of the Nazi Gestapo—maintained an extensive penal system. Seventy-six days' imprisonment was the minimum for all suspects, including children down to the age of two years.

This is the life Taclobanites led from 9 o'clock the night of May 25, 1942, to precisely 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 21, 1944.

Smith College Register Not for Propaganda

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31 (AP)—A 1935 Smith College graduate said recently she had used the College's Alumnae Register in mailing out 16,500 postcards noting the New York Times' support of President Roosevelt for a fourth term, and the Alumnae Association immediately disavowed her action in a letter to all members.

The Alumnae Association letter declared that "neither Smith College nor the Alumnae Association would ever sponsor the use of the Alumnae address list for propaganda."

Arensberg Collection Is Donated to U. C. L. A.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31 (AP)—The famed Arensberg collection, a group of 800 pieces of painting, sculpture and other art objects acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Arensberg of Hollywood over a 26-year period, will be donated to the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, Robert Gordon Sproul, President, announced Oct. 30.

The collection includes examples of modern art by such artists as Cezanne, Matisse, Picasso, Braque, Leger, Duchamp, Rousseau, Dali and Rivera.

Future of Greece Tied to Frontier Problems

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuter)—The Romanian political crisis deepens. Moscow Radio has radiocast the text of a manifesto by the newly formed Romanian National Democrat Front stating that although the government's resignation had been accepted by the King it was continuing its activities "against the will of the democratic forces and the masses of the people."

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 3—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to Athens, now in the full flush of liberation, draws world attention to the many delicate problems to be settled in war-ravaged Greece.

During a recent Balkan tour I had many opportunities of discussing the Greek question with leading Balkan statesmen and all were unanimous that everything should be done to help the brave Greek people in their efforts to restore their country.

In Bucharest a member of the Romanian Government said that Romania was only too willing to send any surplus wheat to Greece and the Romanians were anxious to contact officials of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to discuss this question. But the future of liberated Greece is now closely linked with that of Yugoslavia and the question of future frontiers is bound to be one of the problems Mr. Eden is discussing with the Greek Government.

Federation Discussed

During talks with Yugoslav officials, I was informed that Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and politicians in Belgrade favor some form of federation to solve the Yugoslav question and it appears that discussions have already taken place by which divergences between the Serbs and Croats should be reconciled by forming a Yugoslav federation which would include Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Slovenia, and Herzogovenia, and it is said that Marshal Tito favors the entry of federated Macedonia into this group.

Macedonia has long been a trouble spot in Balkan affairs, but its people are fiercely independent, and some form of solution to the Macedonian question will have to be found if the Balkan Peninsula is going to have permanent peace. From conversations with members of the Bulgarian Government I learned that Bulgaria now favors some form of free but federated Macedonia, although there is nothing to indicate that Russia would back such a plan. But the country most vitally involved in the settlement of Macedonia is Greece, because it lies across the Greeks' northern frontier.

Some Macedonian extremists naïvely dream of a large, free, reconstructed state, and some even lay claim to the port of Salonika, but these extremists have been firmly told that the United Nations will not tolerate any sacrifice of Greek rights or any change in former Greek frontiers. Indeed, Greek Premier George Papandreou made this point extremely clear in his recent Athens speech.

Future of Yugoslavia

Meanwhile, the future of Yugoslavia is preoccupying statesmen in most Balkan capitals. Like Greece, Yugoslavia is another Balkan country which has suffered greatly in the present conflict and which has rendered important service to the Allied cause, and therefore must be helped in all ways possible. Fortunately for Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito is already showing unusual statesmanlike qualities and great moderation in his talks with other Yugoslav leaders.

Like Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Marshal Tito has become a symbol of Yugoslav resistance, and many Yugoslav politicians believe he has a sufficiently dominant personality to wield the disjointed Yugoslav states into one federated and united whole.

One of the questions most openly discussed in Belgrade at the moment is the future of young King Peter and it now appears that even Marshal Tito feels that the monarchy is needed to unite all Yugoslavs. The unifying effects of King Mihai's position and the courageous manner in which he planned and made his coup d'etat has not been lost on the neighboring Yugoslavs.

But as Prime Minister Winston Churchill pointed out on his return from Moscow the three great powers are going to let the liberated nations elect their own form of government.

Situation in Turkey

At one time it looked as if Turkey might play a leading part in helping the liberated Balkan nations settle their affairs, but recent indications are that Turkey has no wish to play an active role apart from giving advice and any material help which it can afford.

Because of its geographic position, Turkey will undoubtedly play its part in opening up commercial relations with the liberated Balkans and already there are economic discussions here between Romanian and Turkish businessmen regarding the resumption of trade between the two countries.

But at present Turkey is maintaining the attitude of a benevolent spectator and this somewhat passive attitude has caused surprise in certain Balkan capitals which in the past were used to a more dynamic Turkish diplomacy.

However, the Turkish foreign office is notoriously shrewd and the present detached policy probably is the wisest in Turkish interest. But the Balkans are in a political ferment and both Greek and Yugoslav leaders are busy planning and building a new Balkan world.

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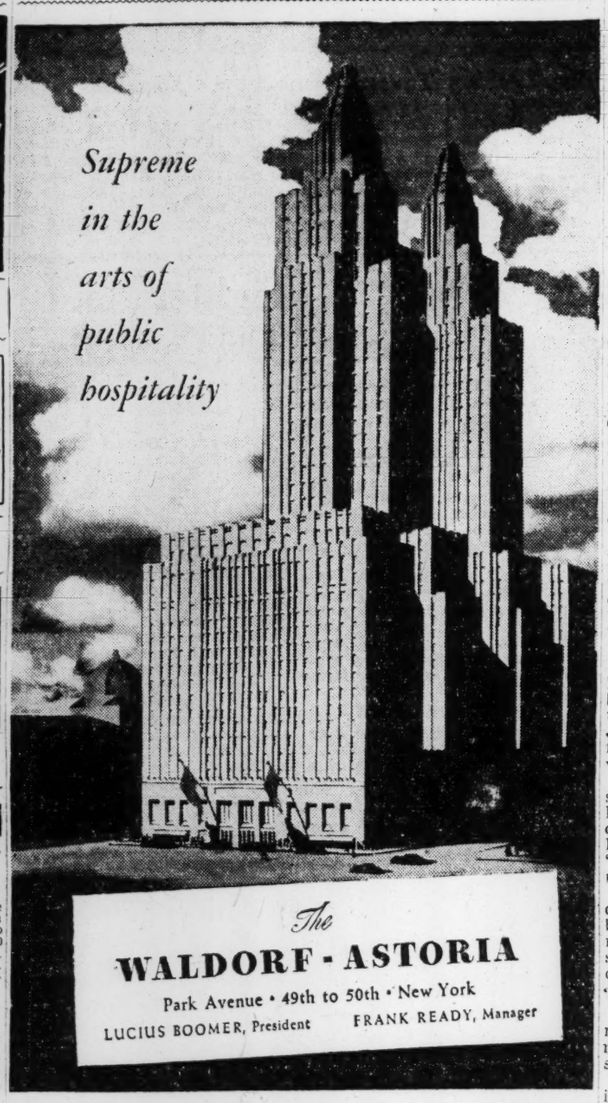
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Our biggest war job is still ahead of us

Here in Boston and vicinity a situation exists which is a challenge to the patriotism of every man in this area who is not now in essential war work.

The Navy looks to shipyards in this area for a substantial part of the great fleet of new ships it needs for the final showdown with the Japs. These yards need more workers to assure delivery of those ships on schedule. That schedule *must* be met—all plans for the defeat of Japan are tied in with it.

Though some think that the end of war in Europe is in sight there is no end in sight for our shipbuilding responsibility or for war production in general.

Under-Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard has said that the Navy's battle of production will end only with the defeat of Japan.

The consensus of opinion among high military and naval authorities, as reported by the Office of War Information, is that the defeat of Japan will require between eighteen months and two years after the end of the war in Europe.

Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, Chief of the Incentive Division of the Navy says:

"The big test of the Navy is yet to come. Huge as are our present operations in the Pacific, they will grow in magnitude as time goes on. To meet the requirements of this expanding war, the Navy's production program is still definitely on the increase. And despite certain readjustments necessitated by the changing demands of the war, it is expected to continue at an even higher level next year than at present."

The Quincy and Hingham yards are undermanned now as they face the heaviest and most urgent programs that have ever confronted them. Some parts of these programs extend into 1947. If you are not now employed or are not in essential war work you are needed to help build aircraft carriers, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers and landing craft that the Navy needs to get the war finished with a minimum loss of life. Right now there is a special need for shipfitters and trainees to learn that craft.

The boys who do the fighting look to us—to *you*—to deliver the ships they need when they need them.

General Manager

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Bricker Links Radical Isms And New Deal

EN ROUTE WITH BRICKER, Oct. 31 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican candidate for Vice-President, sped homeward today for a one-day "breather" between a 10,000-mile campaign in the West and a 2,500-mile second trip into the East.

The Ohio Governor, ending a tour of 22 states, remarked that he was "much more encouraged" than when he left Columbus, the Buckeye State Capital, on Oct. 1.

He said he was especially pleased over "the enthusiasm, the strength and the efficiency" of G. O. P. organizations he observed in the western states.

Mr. Bricker's wind-up speech in Detroit last night, where he sought to show a tieup of the Communists, the Political Action Committee and the New Deal, brought out the largest indoor crowd he has faced in his bid for the No. 2 office in the nation's Government.

Police Sergeant E. L. Hudson estimated 15,000 persons were in the cheering, whistling throng that filled the Olympia Stadium during a nationwide radiocast.

The visiting candidate, after an introduction by Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan, recited "facts" which he said "conclusively prove that Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal are in the hands of the radicals and the Communists."

Analyzing what he described as "the actual working relationship" between the P. A. C., the Communists, and the Federal Government, Mr. Bricker said the Dies congressional committee in an investigation of un-American activities produced the names of 1,124 Federal employees "who were members of subversive organizations."

He named seven reported to have "subversive records," including Laughlin Currie, a secretary to President Roosevelt. In Washington, Mr. Currie declined to comment.

Declaring the New Deal was making the workingman a "slave of Communism," Mr. Brocker maintained "the man behind Franklin Roosevelt is Sidney Hillman (chairman of the P. A. C.), and the man behind Sidney Hillman is Earl Browder" (director of the Communist Political Association).

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Prohibition Candidates

Campaigning for Presidential Offices

Left to right: Andrew Johnson and Claude A. Watson, vice-presidential and presidential candidates, respectively, in the national election for the Prohibition Party.

Drys Actively Determined To Boost National Position

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If every "dry" voter in the United States on Nov. 7 were to express himself on the liquor issue alone, the next President might very well be Claude A. Watson, and the next Vice-President Andrew Johnson, candidates of the National Prohibition Party.

That there are potentially enough such "dry" voters to turn an election was suggested first in a Gallup poll in 1940 which showed that had all drys at that time cast their ballots for the Prohibition Party nominee, Roger W. Babson, Mr. Babson would have polled 16,000,000 votes.

Of course the "catch" is that not all drys favor prohibition. Another poll in 1943 did purport to show that 34 per cent of the voters were ready to support national prohibition, but that isn't enough. And anyway not all those who favor prohibition believe that support of the Prohibition Party is necessarily the right thing.

Party on the Job

Nevertheless the National Prohibition Party is on the job this year, just as it has been every year for the past three quarters of a century. This is its diamond jubilee, and Party leaders are not overlooking the opportunity to capitalize on this chronological fact. Seventy-five years of steadfast, dogged devotion to a principle is not too common in the political field. Other parties, major and minor, have been born, have fused, and have switched policies. The Democratic and Republican parties today take sides on main issues just the reverse of positions 50 years ago.

As mentioned, not all drys are for prohibition, and not all Prohibitionists for the Prohibition Party. The Party in all these 75 years has not attracted more than 264,133 popular votes. That was in 1892, when the Party was on the ballot in every state. Gen. John Bidwell, Civil War hero and one-time winemaker, was the Party's candidate, and he conducted an aggressive campaign at a time when other national issues did not entirely befog the liquor question.

Never since has the Party polled any such total, though in 1920, when the issue was hottest, it did rise to 189,000.

In 1940, with a national ticket on the ballot in 27 states, the Party vote was 57,000. Fluctuating around that figure over the years since 1914, the total has been determined chiefly by the number of states in which increasingly difficult ballot laws have made it possible for the Party to present itself.

Sew Up Ballot Laws

In 1916, with Teddy Roosevelt's Progressive Party upheaval still having repercussions, the Prohibitionists were on the ballot in 44 states. From that period on, though, state legislatures, apparently frightened by the Progressive Party threat, began to sew up their ballot laws to make it difficult for "third" parties to get a foothold. That's why this year the Party, though well established, as its 75 years attest, is able to give the voters an opportunity to express themselves directly on this issue in only 27 states.

Those states are, incidentally: Alabama, Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Louisiana, Washington and Arkansas.

In 1940 there were only 26 state tickets. The new one this time is South Carolina, and Edward Blake, hard-working National Committee Chairman, says it was quite a feat to get on the ballot there.

Yes, the Prohibition Party does have a platform, with planks other than prohibition. That, in fact, is but one of 25 planks. The others deal with everything from foreign policy to co-operatives and marriage and divorce.

Here are some of the high lights of the platform: Against centralization of Government and "bureaucracy," for reduced taxes, for putting moral and spiritual issues first, for extension of social security, for co-operative system, for a six-year presidential term, against racial discrimination, against monopoly, for "world co-operation" but against "military alliances." On questions of labor and agriculture the planks are noncommittal in any important detail.

Brewster Says Chaos Is New Deal Offspring

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 30 (AP)—Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine told Townsendites at a rally in Hollywood Bowl Oct. 29 that "the only ones in this country who favor chaos are those in Washington whose fortunes are served by chaos."

Urging the election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Senator Brewster said:

"The New Deal has no concept of proper economics. It had seven years before the war to straighten out our economy—which it promised to do. Yet at the end of those seven years our country was: $56,000,000,000 in debt, 10,000,000 persons were unemployed, and there was an average of 20,000,000 unemployed throughout that time."

Byrnes Sees Peace Hit By G.O.P. Victory

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes contends "there is little or no possihility" of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey directing through the Republican Party a successful fight for effective world co-operation.

"The fight for organized peace will never be won by men whose hearts are not in the fight," Mr. Byrnes asserted last night in a radio address urging the re-election of Persident Roosevelt. Governor Dewey's election, he contended, "would inevitably delay the winning of the war and jeopardize the peace."

"The fight for organized peace will require courageous leadership and unshaken conviction," Mr. Brynes said. "Whenever the agreement setting up machinery for international co-operation is submitted to the Senate there will be serious opposition."

First Political Speech

"Whoever heard of changing a quarterback in the closing minutes of a football game when his team is only five yards from the goal line and his opponents are demoralized?" asked the former United States Senator from South Carolina and former Supreme Court Justice in his first political speech of the campaign.

"The Republican candidate," he continued, "may honestly believe that in these fateful hours he could become Commander in Chief and do a better job than the President, but do we know that? And do our Allies know that? I do not know of any experience he has had with such problems as are daily decided by our Commander in Chief. . . .

"You and I know that Hitler and Hirohito are praying for something that will disturb the existing unity and harmony of the United Nations and you and I know the defeat of President Roosevelt would revive their fading hopes, stiffen their opposition, and delay the end of the war."

Leadership Discussed

Mr. Byrnes said the Republican nominee has tried to take military aspects of the war out of the election by saying he would retain Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King in the command of the Army and Navy.

"The fact that the Republican candidate declares that he would not remove General Marshall or Admiral King indicates that he realizes the danger of changing men who are making decisions as to military strategy," Mr. Byrnes said.

"But while he says he would not remove General Marshall or Admiral King, he urges the people to remove the Commander in Chief who appointed General Marshall and Admiral King."

Mississippi Plans Curb on Electors

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 31 (AP)—A test of whether a state has legal power to keep recalcitrant presidential electors within party-drawn lines appeared in the making here today.

Gov. Thomas L. Bailey said last night he would call an extraordinary session of the State Legislature "probably Wednesday night" to "amend the State election laws . . . to force presidential electors to vote for the presidential nominee selected by their party. . . ."

He added that a proposed amendment now under advisement would "force presidential electors to vote for the presidential nominee selected by that party. Failure to do so," he said, "would automatically disqualify the elector unwilling to follow the statute, and his post would be filled by the other electors."

Governor Bailey said his decision to call the special session resulted from the "political uproar" caused by the announcement of three Democratic elector-nominees that they would, if elected, cast their Electoral College vote for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

Chinese Crews Get U. S. Air Diplomas

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—The first all-Chinese aerial bombardment crews to graduate in this country are ready to fly American bombers in action against the Japanese.

Ten of these crews, trained at Pueblo Army Air Base, received diplomas Oct. 29. This is the only base in the United States where Chinese are trained as heavy bombardment teams.

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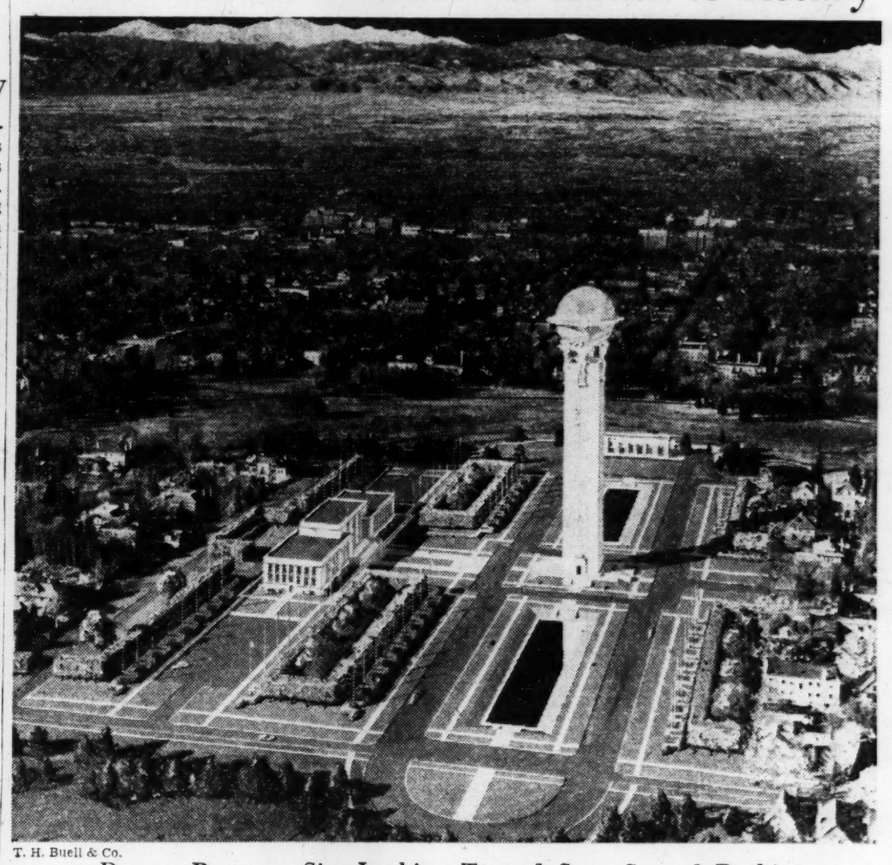
Cities Vie for Permanent Home of Rotary



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Denver Proposes Site Looking Toward Snow-Capped Rockies

More than 30 cities are outlining their advantages to Rotary International as a permanent home of Rotary, now located in Chicago. When members of the Committee on Sites arrived in Denver, Colo., they were shown an 18.84-acre site in the highest part of the city, looking toward the snow-capped Rockies, with the above architect's concept of what an international headquarters would look like on the site. White shaft at the right would be a 330-foot tribute to Paul Harris, founder of Rotary, which has 170,000 members in the United States; 230,000 members in 5,212 clubs world wide, of which 53 are dormant during the war. Roger Knight, Denver Rotary President, and A. B. Trott, Chairman of Denver's "Permanent Home" Committee, greeted the Rotarian delegation, which was headed by Richard C. Hedke of Detroit.

Dewey Dominant Force Of Surging Campaign

Continued from Page 1

tourage which Governor Dewey has personally selected to aid him—and then it would be only on the fringe. And his aids are quite literally aiding him, not running him. He's running himself, and there's not an old hack in the whole trainload.

Old Guard Toga Doesn't Fit

This is a significant token of the Governor's independence as a political leader and of his capacity to remain independent. His opponents early in the campaign sought to lay on him the onus of the Old Guard and to clutter him with the mantle of Herbert Hoover, recognizing that whatever greatness history may accord to Mr. Hoover, he still is a widely unpopular political figure whose unpopularity they would like to transfer, if possible, to the Republican nominee of 1944.

There is every evidence that this effort has failed. Governor Dewey is plainly his own man and nobody else's. He already has done much to bring fresh force and fiber into the top leadership of his Party. The figures of 1932, 1936, and 1940 are just not around, certainly not in any places of conspicuous or high authority. New men have taken their places.

Mr. Hoover delivered a gracious, thoughtful address to the Chicago convention and then disappeared from the limelight. He is not an intimate of Governor Dewey nor a close adviser.

Dewey Runs Campaign

The political management of the campaign is entirely Governor Dewey's. Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts was Chairman of the Republican National Committee four years ago and ran the New York office. John D. M. Hamilton, who ran Gov. Alf Landon's campaign in 1936, remained as executive director in 1940—the same Mr. Hamilton who fought Wendell L. Willkie's nomination so effectively this spring. He no longer is around. Harrison E. Spangler, who became the Old Guard's compromise National Chairman a year ago last April, has been retired to the comfortable chair of legal counsel.

Herbert Brownell as National Chairman, who came in like a whirlwind after the Chicago nomination; J. Russel Sprague, national committeeman from New York; Edwin Jaeckle, New York State Chairman, and half a dozen young men intimately associated with Governor Dewey as District Attorney and as Governor are in charge today—doing a lot of work on their own, but in the main taking their lead from the Governor, who makes the big decisions. There's never any doubt about that.

Even Governor Landon, a strong Dewey supporter as far back as 1939, and who did so much to fight for a liberal, low-tariff policy at Chicago, is not actively campaigning this year. He has delivered only one or two little-publicized speeches.

Young Aids

Actually, the "brain trust" of the Republican campaign is located neither in Washington, year-around headquarters of the National Committee, nor in New York, but in Albany near the finger tips of the Governor himself. There on the 11th floor of the De Witt Clinton, where Governor Dewey's executive assistant, Paul Lockwood, lives, is a young staff of trained experts engaged in research and the preparation of memoranda for the Governor's campaign use. There's not an old-party hack among them. They have been selected with ability and judgment, not organization politics, as the measure of fitness.

An example of Governor Dewey's directness and efficiency as an able administrator is the way he has handled his research staff and the way he has established direct lines of authority and communication which are kept faithfully intact.

One Line of Contact

The research staff is authoritatively headed by Elliott Bell, a trusted associate of Governor Dewey, a former editorial writer on The New York Times who is now on leave from his post as New York State Banking Commissioner. There is one straight line—and only one line—of contact with Governor Dewey on policy. That is through Mr. Bell, who, incidentally, among the newspaper correspondents, is one of the most respected men on the train.

There aren't a dozen different persons drumming the Governor with ideas for speeches and submitting hetereogenous ideas on policy. Mr. Bell is the exclusive channel. Governor Dewey does not short-circuit Mr. Bell, and others are not allowed to short-circuit him.

When, in Mineapolis, Minn., last week, Governor Dewey read telegrams from principal G. O. P. members of Congress supporting his foreign policy viewpoint, this served to emphasize the fact that they have been little heard from in the national campaign. A few years ago, they were the heart and center of the Republican Party, but today Governor Dewey emerges as the decisive voice. He has not hesitated to go against the wishes and record of the Old Guard in embracing the best of the New Deal on the ground that the social legislation of the past few years has been evolved by the whole nation and is the property of no Party.

Stands on Own

Governor Dewey is not one to pick a quarrel unnecessarily with the more conservative leaders of his own Party, but it is evident by now that he stands on his own two feet both with respect to his own Party and with respect to the political opposition.

That will be his stand from here out.

And from here out, he will be busy no end. After his four-speech schedule in Massachusetts tomorrow, including his appearance in Boston in the evening, he will move directly to Maryland for a noonday address in Baltimore, and thence to Pennsylvania again for appearances in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Tighter Rein On Campaign Costs Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—A move developed in the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee today to tighten up the Federal Corrupt Practices Law on political campaign contributions.

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota proposed to make it apply to primaries and conventions as well as general election campaigns, and to clarify the section banning contributions by corporations or labor organizations in connection with federal elections.

The Senate Committee arranged a public hearing on the distribution by Congress of Industrial Organizations unions in Ohio of a campaign pamphlet urging the defeat of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and the election of Senator Taft's Democratic opponent, William G. Pickrell.

The hearing was called after Senator Taft raised the contention that the pamphlet is, in effect, an illegal contribution by the C. I. O. to Mr. Pickerell's campaign. The C. I. O. has contended that such publications represent expenditures in the interest of its membership, and are outside the ban on contributions.

In a separate public hearing the Senate Committee is to question M. Harvey Taylor, Pennsylvania Republican State Committee Chairman, and other witnesses concerning the authorship and financing of a campaign pamphlet attacking Sidney Hillman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee.

Yesterday, the C. I. O.-P. A. C. and the National Citizens P. A. C. presented figures to the House clerk indicating joint expenditures to Oct. 26 amounting to $883,616. They listed receipts of $735,689.

The reports were filed separately by the two organizations, both headed by Mr. Hillman.

The C. I. O.-P. A. C. listed contributions of $101,606 on its trade union account and $253,714 on the individual contributions account, with loans of $91,384 and small refunds bringing total receipts to $464,158. Outlays were listed at $718,598.

The N. C. P. A. C. reported contributions of $271,531 and expenditures of $165,018.

Gerald K. Smith, presidential candidate of the America First Party, reported contributions from Sept. 1 to 10 of $687.63. No one contribution, he said, was more than $100.

The American Democratic National Committee listed contributions to Oct. 14 totaling $113,998. This group is opposing a fourth term.

The Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee reported contributions of $108,615 from Sept. 1 to Oct. 23.

The Businessmen for Roosevelt Organization said its income to Oct. 25 amounted to $85,132.

Independent Voters Committee Denounces P.A.C. Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Newspaper advertisement by the Independent Voters Protest Committee in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, has appeared denouncing "the brazen campaign of the Political Action Committee to install Sidney Hillman as the power behind the throne of a fourth-term Administration."

The advertisement said:

1. We protest against the P. A. C. plan of using in America the tactics which swept minority groups to power in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy — permitting them to impose ruthless tyrannies upon vast, unorganized masses of people!

2. We protest against the P. A. C. plan to control the votes of 5,000,000 union workers and their 9,000,000 relatives!

3. We protest against the danger that your representative in Congress—Democrat and Republican alike—may be defeated with the power and money brought in from outside your community by the National Political Action Committee!

4. We protest against the efforts of any pressure group trying to mask its real purposes by working secretly within the Political Action Committee organized by factional leaders of the C. I. O.!

5. We protest against the fact that a fourth-term President may be succeeded by a Vice-President whose name, before nomination, was submitted for Hillman's O. K.

6. We protest against the threat of our fighting men coming back from Victory abroad to find, here in America, the very kind of minority ruled, one-man government they fought to destroy!

The committee, headed by Channing Pollock, with John W. Haynes as Treasurer, is a Republican group functioning at the Dewey campaign headquarters at the Hotel Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hillman wound up the "one-year mandate" of his Political Action Committees with a week-end executive meeting of 40 key figures representative of this activity across the country, after which he asserted that the 1944 national vote would better the 49,000,000 turnout of 1940.

Stilwell Recall Not to Change Policy in China

Continued from Page 1

tion in the counteroffensive against Japan.

It is believed that at first Generalissimo Chiang agreed, but later refused to have General Stilwell in that position. Any American general, but not General Stilwell. The two men differed on practically every vital issue. General Chiang, an air-power enthusiast, believed that planes alone could beat the Japanese in China. General Stilwell believed the use of planes was limited to the supplies that could support them, to the fields they could use and which must be defended by ground forces.

General Chiang also has been reported to be in conflict with the Chinese Communists who, under Mao Tse-tung with their center at Yenan, are also fighting the Japanese. He has immobilized perhaps 500,000 Central Government troops just to watch the Communists to the north, whom he distrusts almost as much as he did in 1927 when he tried to liquidate them. He has failed to incorporate these elements into a united China or even reach a wartime truce with them.

Leaders Differ

General Stilwell, whose one aim has been to win the war against Japan regardless of internal Chinese politics, has insisted that Chungking and the Communists get together. Then, too, the two men have differed over the use of American-trained Chinese troops.

This army which was thrown into the Burma campaign could have better been used, the Generalissimo believes, in eastern China to stop the Japanese pincer move down from Hankow and up from Canton which has isolated many air bases and resulted in the loss of others. And both men are strong-willed. General Stilwell is not a diplomat, and General Chiang is a Generalissimo.

So President Roosevelt recalled General Stilwell. But while he did so at the Generalissimo's insistence to end an impasse, he did not accept the Generalissimo's criticism of the American General. In fact from the wording of the War Department's communiqué General Stilwell is to get a new and important post. It may be to head the invasion forces of the China coast. Or possibly he will command the landings on Japan proper that must in time come. His four stars may have been withdrawn from the C. B. I. war theater but they will reappear elsewhere.

Now Up to Chiang

Since President Roosevelt resolved this immediate crisis by withdrawing General Stilwell — thus it might be said letting General Chiang have his way—it would now seem up to the Generalissimo to justify himself by pressing the war against the Japanese more fully, by coming to terms with the Chinese Communists, and by fighting corruption, inefficiency, and reaction in his own government.

A sidelight on the critical state in which Chinese-American relations rests is seen in Ambassador Clarence Gauss's submission of his resignation as a result of the Stilwell affair. He is said to have supported General Stillwell's thesis that China must unite, must press the war more fully. General Stilwell's recall therefore required him also to retire.

Despite this difficulty in relations between the Chinese and Americans, this Government is still dedicated to supporting China in the Far East, to making it a great power in Asia. It was President Roosevelt, not Prime Minister Winston Churchill or Premier Joseph Stalin, who has all along insisted that China be included among the big powers of the world.

America is China's best friend. And General Chiang who for seven long years has resisted every Japanese offer to make peace is still America's best hope for a strong and peaceful Asia. This difficulty will be solved because it has to be solved. That is the attitude one discovers here in Washington.

Wedemeyer in China

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 31 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer arrived in Chungking this afternoon to assume the post of Commander of American Forces in China, recently relinquished by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell on his recall to Washington.

General Wedemeyer was greeted by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Chinese Minister of War; T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister; Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative in Chungking; Lieut. Gen. Carton de Wiart, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's representative; and Maj. Gen. Thomas G. Hearn, who was Chief of Staff in the former China-Burma-India Command.

General Ho was the first to welcome General Wedemeyer. General Wedemeyer hailed General Wiart with "Hello, Carton." General Wiart replied, "Jolly good to see you."

The new commander told correspondents, "This (job) only came to me on Wednesday . . . I don't know what it's all about."

'Special Privileges' Under Dewey Attack

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP) — Two Arkansas State Democratic Finance Directors, whose letters seeking Party funds have been sharply criticized by Republican Presidential Candidate Thomas E. Dewey, are listed among top contributors to the Democratic campaign chest.

A report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Miss Mae Oliver, assistant treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, showed contributions of $35,000 by H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins, Little Rock.

Governor Dewey in a Chicago address earlier last week read a letter written by Mr. McAlister and Mr. Watkins soliciting memberships in the "One Thousand Club" and stating that persons who contributed $1,000 would be granted "special privileges and prestige by Party leaders." Mr. Dewey charged the National Administration "boldly offers for sale 'special privileges.'"

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A Fine, Crisp, Autumn Morning

THERE IS no temptation to exceed the speed limit on the way to work, these gay fall mornings. The sixteen miles lie between wood and farmlands and through a country village. Each day the picture changes.

The woods, so darkly green a short while ago, now are pierced by shafts of sunshine, high-lighting soft tints of yellow and rose to form a background for tall brown tree-trunks.

Chipmunks scamper from bank to bank. Gray squirrels, interrupted in their harvesting under the shag-bark tree, sit motionless an instant, then dart into the underbrush. An occasional blue jay wings his way from tree to tree, as though to show how well his brilliant plumage tones with the color of the sky.

In the meadow, the brook is fuller as it winds between the sedges. No meditative fisherman plays the pool or shallows. No children's voices are heard; no small hands are busy building dams or bridges. That was yesterday.

* * *

Blueberry-patches on Bullard's Hill glow brightly red beneath the soft white pines. The apple-orchard sends down its fluttering yellow leaves as if to uncover the fruit. Boxes, barrels, baskets, and ladders are ready for the pickers. The pickers' task has already begun as the freshly-painted sign at the old mill gives evidence—CIDER MADE TO-DAY.

The big white farmhouse, many-elled, is being made snug for winter. Yesterday the screens came off. To-day the storm-windows will take their place. Blue smoke swirls from the chimneys, telling of wood-fires burning on the hearths.

Three small calves are tethered near the corn-crib, contentedly munching the sweet, short grass with never a longing look toward the freedom of the pasture where the herd of Jerseys spends its placid days.

* * *

Beyond the hill lies the cornfield, its dried stalks waving eerily, ready to welcome Hallow'een and all its mysteries. Pumpkins are scattered among their withered vines, but squashes are heaped high in blue and golden mounds to be carted later to barn or market.

Freshly-plowed fields lie fallow for the winter—broad, smooth brown patches, their season's work well done. The hayfield's rowen stands in tent-shaped rows, fragrant with a hint of sweet-grass in it. Will to-morrow see it cocked high and canvas-covered?

Some of the trim lawns of the village houses are hedged with barberry—each bush a bouquet now of rose and bronzy greens. The flower gardens, save in sheltered spots, have little color in them; but the late fall asters still bloom bravely by the roadsides.

One small, gray-shingled house, its age mirrored in the twelve-paned windows, still flaunts big morning-glories, snowy white and heavenly blue, climbing over the side door trellis. By its kitchen steps a garden of gay zinnias has so far persisted.

* * *

At the cross-roads are grouped the children—it's time the yellow school-bus came along. Small girls have curls and fresh clean ginghams. Small boys clutch footballs and scuff their stubby shoes in the dust. Lunch-boxes are in evidence. One wonders how soon their contents will disappear.

On through the Medfield meadows now, across the ever-winding, twisting Charles. A narrow, placid stream it looks at this season, but we know how many a detour it has caused in times of abandon. We look to see if the heron has arrived.

Ahead three white spires top the flaming oaks and maples. Around the curve is the village clock, but we shall look the other way. We must drive slowly—the sign says so—we have to see if the geraniums have been put in the windows of the brown bungalow (one window had them yesterday). M'm! Looks as if they'd slipped their begonias for the other windows. Well, they'll be pretty, too, though to our mind nothing makes a house look so cozy in winter as geraniums blooming between ruffled curtains at the windows.

* * *

Up hill and down; one more treat in store—the sparkling waters of the reservoir. Sometimes they're whitecapped. What will they be to-day? Just a gentle ripple with wavering reflections of surrounding trees; not much water yet.

The gray stone walls that bound our road are half-concealed in sumac or blue-berried woodbine vines. One last patch of woodland—pines, too, but we can't stop to smell them. Our time is up. Why should one dilly-dally on a fine, crisp, autumn morning—why?

K. D.

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words: "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

Lee's Symbol Of Progress

HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING hovered over the green-shingled roof of the Lee house one bright June morning of the year 1937, the Year of the Ox in the old Chinese calendar. Lee Tien-Min, whose lean-faced but plump person enjoyed the literal name of "Citizen of Heaven," opened the window of his little room on the south corner of the two-storied gray-stone house that sheltered him and his family.

He stood for a moment looking out at the brightening morning, where the long cold rays of the sun were dispersing reluctant wisps of mist that clutched at the spires of the poplar trees with white fingers. To the south he could see the multi-colored rooftops of the old city of Soochow, where he had grown up and earned his livelihood ever since he could remember.

The old part of the city, built on a series of islands, with narrow streets down which men navigated small boats, was still the same, with its gray-stone buildings, its temples, and its thick walls that had been there ever since the city was built. The coming of the railroad and the building of a modern business section had changed the town considerably, but it still maintained its old-time placidity, in spite of shrieking locomotives, hooting steamships, and the few cars that bumped over its cobbled streets. Because the city itself was limited by its ten miles of wall, the contractors had built suburbs on the land surrounding the town, and to one of these Lee had moved years ago with his young family.

The Lee house, like its neighbors, was screened from the cobbled highway by a high wall. A heavy wooden door opened on the flagstone courtyard around which the house itself was built. Su-Ping, Tien-Min's old friend who had studied architecture in Paris, had insisted on building two stories on the main part of the house, and its green-shingled roof with the porcelain weathercock on the north gable stood out above the others in the same row. The family lived in this part of the building, which faced to the south. East of it there were playrooms for the children, a room for the two servants, a shed for the ricksha in which Lee Tien-Min traveled to and from business, and the big stone kitchen and wash house.

At the rear was the garden, the old man's pride and joy. Some days, when the inclination was too strong to be resisted, he stayed away from the shop to tend his peaches and vines. Along the west wall lay his dearest possessions, the tomato beds. Whenever the plants were bowed down with the rich, warm-smelling red fruit, the old man's joy was boundless. To eat a tomato from his own vines was something of a sacred rite. He would count his tomatoes, weigh them, and inscribe details about them in his notebook. The tomatoes had a particular significance in the destiny of the Lee family. A friend from Canton had bought the first seed from a traveler and given them to Tien-Min. He had been deeply impressed by the succulent red wonders. If China could import from the outside world such things to grow in the garden, there must be many other marvels available. When he saw his tomatoes ripening, Lee became transmuted into an archangel of progress. The children had only to ask for anything, and they would get it if "Great Man," as they addressed him in their letters, was under the spell of his tomatoes.—From "Westward to Chungking," by HELEN KUO. (New York: Appleton-Century. 1944.)

Wild Asters

Purple asters
Mark the way
Song will go
Through drifts of delicate
Flowering snow,
All the autumn day!

DOROTHY WORTHINGTON BUTTS

Always Within Sound of Tweed

LANG COULD NEVER have been wholly acceptable to Scotland, for there are antagonistic strains in our life which are not yet quite reconciled. But he was Scottish to the marrow of his bones, and he was true to one great Scottish tradition, the tradition of the Border and of Sir Walter Scott. Fortunate is the man who can find an exemplar whom he loves with a personal devotion, and who represents for him what he most desires in mind and character. Such a leader he found in Scott. Here was one who fulfilled to the full all that he asked of life and letters. I remember Lord Rosebery once telling me that if he could choose for himself another man's career it would be Scott's, since Scott, in spite of all his misfortunes, had got more out of life than any one he had ever heard of. To that view Lang would have assented. Not only did Sir Walter and his work embody for him the heart of all romance, but the man himself was his ideal of manliness and honour. He never writes of him but his style melts into tenderness, and, widely different though the two were in education and in genius, he had something of Scott's quality....

Above all, he had Scott's passionate love of his native countryside. During his life he acquired many other local affections . . . but his heart was always within sound of Tweed. —From "Andrew Lang and the Border," by JOHN BUCHAN. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1933.)

These Are Remembered Now

Summer turned into an old loveliness
The meadows and the thin worn fields,
Turned into a fine rich silk the leaves
Of the dooryard larch, and brought
A sweetness to the long evening hours
When the primrose bloomed and clover
Held the dew. Summer whispered softly
In the elms when hills and slopes
Were deep in charm and gentleness.
These are remembered now; the frost
Moves in and crisply paints the hills;
The sharpness cuts away all mellowness,
It eases the transformation, and makes ready
These meadows that await the snow.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LANDSCAPE WITH FLIGHT OF GEESE": *A Painting From the Ming Dynasty*

PAINTERS IN CHINA had made landscapes for centuries before this little composition was painted. Certain means in performance had long been evolved to the satisfaction of the poet-painters and their discerning sponsors. The landscape was probed not alone with the eye, but with feeling. It was subjected to certain refinements, to a distillation so that a spare pictorial phrase would set forth a great unfolding vista. The very thriftiness of stroke heightened the forcefulness of the idea conveyed.

The Chinese landscape painter would portray the total effect in unfolding expanses of mountains, winding streams, trees, rocks, plants, and birds. But, in making a picture, he was obliged to bring all the details into relation. Divergent shapes and contours must be made harmonious, and the individuality of natural forms and natural phenomena subjected to a regulation of design. Craggy mountain ridges would catch the angular pattern in the twisted boughs of trees.

In this Ming painting we follow the jagged path from the lower right corner beginning with the tree, through the zigzag design of flying geese with culmination in the mountain summits in the upper left.

L'Attention spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SUR LES CHAMPS de bataille, le long des côtes, sur les navires traversant les mers, on a mis en usage certains appareils détecteurs, d'une portée très grande et d'une extrême sensibilité. Ceci rend possibles une attention constante et des mesures immédiates pour prévenir le danger — deux choses bien nécessaires pour donner l'avantage sur l'ennemi. Ces ingénieux dispositifs nous font penser à l'importance de la vigilance spirituelle, par quoi l'on apprend à distinguer le bien d'avec le mal, le réel d'avec l'irréel. Savoir écouter, ceci est essentiel pour arriver à comprendre ou à saisir spirituellement.

Cette attention spirituelle indispensable peut s'acquérir par l'étude et la mise en pratique de la Science Chrétienne. Jésus le Christ savait que bien des auditeurs ne perçoivent pas le vrai sens des choses; aussi fit-il cette question aux disciples qui n'avaient pas saisi la portée de son enseignement (Marc 8:18): "Ayant des oreilles, n'entendez-vous point?" Il les exhortait à chercher, par l'attention spirituelle, la vigilance, l'obéissance, une compréhension meilleure de la loi divine; il leur disait (Marc 4:24): "Prenez garde à ce que vous entendez; de la mesure dont vous mesurerez, il vous sera mesuré; mais à vous qui entendez, il sera ajouté."

Ces paroles ont un sens spirituel profond, que fait ressortir la Science Chrétienne. Avec son système logique comportant la mise en pratique et les preuves, cette Science montre clairement la manière de combattre et de vaincre les concepts ou les conclusions erronés; elle mène dans les sentiers de la lumière spirituelle les disciples laborieux, pleins de consécration; ils peuvent ainsi toujours mieux gouverner leurs pensées, leurs paroles, leurs actes, et démontrer spirituellement la divine et parfaite loi de la guérison. Faire preuve de cette aptitude, c'est montrer que dans une certaine mesure, l'on entend et comprend la voix de Dieu, et l'on s'y montre docile.

La sincérité, la prière, l'étude, la persévérance — voilà ce qui fraye le chemin. Si l'on abandonne à tout propos son poste d'écoute mentale, les progrès ne seront guère satisfaisants. Au contraire, le disciple devrait exercer la vigilance spirituelle; alors, s'il est tenté de croire à la puissance de la crainte, du péché, de la maladie, du chagrin, des échecs, avec confiance et d'une manière intelligente il aura recours à la méthode du Maitre en Science Chrétienne et trouvera sans délai le remède libérateur. La guérison par la Science Chrétienne est souvent instantanée. Elle repose sur la compréhension de la réalité du bien — compréhension par laquelle le mal est infailliblement annulé.

Un professeur au conservatoire entendait dans la pièce voisine le jeu d'un élève répétant au piano des exercices difficiles faits pour être joués très vite. Chaque fois que l'élève arrivait à un certain passage, il hésitait, et le dessin musical du morceau était en quelque sorte brisé. Grâce à son oreille exercée, le professeur put se rendre compte de ce qui clochait. Se rendant auprès de l'élève, elle lui dit: "Peut-être puis-je vous aider. Je suis sûre qu'à une certaine place, votre doigté n'est pas juste et c'est ce qui vous arrête." L'élève répéta ce passage en présence du professeur, dont la supposition s'avéra correcte. On rectifia le doigté, et tout de suite l'exécution devint harmonieuse.

Les temps d'épreuve, la pratique, la démonstration affermissent la compréhension spirituelle qui constitue notre forteresse. Dieu, l'Entendement, est la seule source de l'activité. L'intelligence infinie est omniprésente. Puisqu'il reflète cet Entendement, l'homme réel ne saurait être distrait, inconscient, rêveur, inattentif ou plongé dans l'erreur. Dieu, l'Entendement, et l'homme, l'idée, sont éternellement un. Saisissons clairement cette pensée; rendons-nous compte que, si subtil ou si intense qu'il paraisse, tout argument du mal ou de l'erreur est un mensonge concernant Dieu et l'homme; alors nous pourrons tenir ferme, sans craindre l'illusoire activité du mal hypothétique. Dieu et Sa réflexion ou Son expression spirituelle ne se trompent jamais. En revanche, le mensonge est faux et n'a dès lors ni loi, ni pouvoir, ni autorité, ni être quelconque. En face de ce néant sans voix, pourquoi hésiterions-nous à dire la vérité — à déclarer que l'homme, étant à jamais spirituel, ne connait pas la crainte, l'incapacité, l'inaptitude, la faiblesse? Ceci s'accorde avec la vraie pratique de la Science Chrétienne, qui ne renferme aucune erreur et ne saurait nuire à personne.

Sachant que les intrusions de l'erreur sont une aberration qu'annule le pouvoir de la Vérité, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrivit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, livre de texte de cette Science (p. 97): "Les faits les plus manifestes s'attirent le plus de faussetés, car ils font sortir l'erreur de son abri. Il faut du courage pour proclamer la vérité; car plus la Vérité élève la voix, plus l'erreur criera fort, jusqu'à ce que le son inarticulé de sa voix se perde à jamais dans l'oubli. 'Il fait entendre Sa voix, et la terre se fond.' Ce passage de l'Ecriture indique que toute matière disparaitra devant la suprématie de l'Esprit."

Commencer à prouver, ici même et dès maintenant, le néant complet de la matière ou du mal ainsi que la totalité de Dieu, c'est là notre droit, notre privilège. Si nous pouvons d'abord, grâce à la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, remporter de petites victoires sur des choses telles que la maladie, les défauts, les habitudes fâcheuses, la mauvaise humeur, nous arriverons à des leçons plus vastes; car nous serons restés à notre poste d'écoute spirituelle, nous aurons mis à profit les signaux, employé la méthode mentale correcte, et vaincu les éléments contraires de la mortalité par la compréhension de la Vérité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Spiritual Listening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE battle fronts of the world, on coastlines, and in ships at sea detecting apparatus of vast range and great sensitivity has been put into use. Constant alertness and a ready defense against approaching danger, so vital in assuring advantage over the enemy, are thus made possible. These unique devices hint the value of spiritual watchfulness, by which men may learn to distinguish between good and evil—between the real and the unreal. To be a good listener is essential in developing the ability to comprehend or understand spiritually.

This indispensable spiritual listening quality can be acquired through the study and practice of Christian Science. Christ Jesus knew that many listen who do not rightly hear, and asked of those disciples who lacked the power of spiritual apprehension (Mark 8:18), "Having ears, hear ye not?" Admonishing them to strive for a greater understanding of the divine law through spiritual attentiveness, vigilance, and obedience, he said (Mark 4:24), "Take heed what ye hear: with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you: and unto you that hear shall more be given."

A depth of spiritual meaning, which Christian Science makes clear, is involved here. With its logical system of practice and proof, this Science shows explicitly how to combat and overcome all erroneous concepts or conclusions, and leads the industrious, consecrated student through paths of spiritual enlightenment into constantly improved control of thought, speech, and action—into the spiritual capacity to demonstrate God's perfect law of healing. To acquire this ability signifies that God's voice is in a measure heard, understood, and obeyed.

* * *

Honesty, prayer, study, and perseverance: these open the way. He who regularly forsakes his mental listening post cannot make suitable progress. But if one is spiritually vigilant, when the temptation to believe in the power of fear, sin, sickness, disease, discomfort, or failure approaches he will turn trustingly and understandingly to the Master's method in Christian Science and promptly find the saving remedy. Healing in Christian Science is often instantaneous. It is based upon the understanding of the reality of good which unfailingly nullifies evil.

A teacher in a conservatory of music one day heard a pupil practicing a fast and difficult exercise on the piano in an adjoining studio. Each time the student came to a certain passage, the instructor noticed a slight hesitation which marred the musical pattern. An accurately trained ear told her what the trouble was. Going into the room, she said: "Perhaps I can be helpful. I am sure you are not fingering correctly the part that slows you up." The pupil tried those bars over in her presence, and it was as the teacher had expected. Correcting the fingering immediately resolved the defect into harmonious execution.

Our citadel of spiritual understanding becomes stronger through its testing times in practice and demonstration. God, Mind, is omniactive. Infinite intelligence is omnipresent. In reflecting this Mind, the real man can never be absent, unconscious, dreaming, inattentive, or mistaken. God, Mind, and man, idea, are eternally one. Grasping this thought clearly, and realizing also that any argument of evil or error, no matter how subtle or intense, is always the lie about God and man, one can stand his ground firmly, never fearing the illusionary activities of suppositional wrong. God and His spiritual reflection or expression are forever right. It is the lie which is wrong and therefore without law, power, authority, or being. We need not hesitate to speak the truth to this voiceless nothingness—the truth that man is forever spiritual, hence free from fear, incapacity, inability or disability. This is true Christian Science practice. In it is no error or power to harm.

* * *

Knowing the delusion of error's invasion and the power of Truth which annuls it, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of this Science (p. 97): "The broadest facts array the most falsities against themselves, for they bring error from under cover. It requires courage to utter truth; for the higher Truth lifts her voice, the louder will error scream, until its inarticulate sound is forever silenced in oblivion. 'He uttered His voice, the earth melted.' This Scripture indicates that all matter will disappear before the supremacy of Spirit."

It is our right and privilege to begin proving here and now the utter nothingness of matter or evil and the allness of God. The ability to start with small accomplishments—by overcoming sickness, false traits of character, bad habits, poor disposition, and the like—through our understanding of Christian Science, leads into larger lessons and shows that we have stayed at our spiritual listening post, used the warning, brought to bear the right mental procedure, and overwhelmed the opposing arguments of mortality with the understanding of Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Farewell to the Masai

AND AS IF to show that we could not do so much as break camp without them, the Masai arrived, the hunters and trekkers who had become our friends. The chief was with them, and the son who was the pride of his life.

The presents and the payments were all laid out. The *posho* payments were standard, and each hunter and trekker received that to which he was entitled. But the presents, just cheap things to us but priceless to them, were what might be called trade goods: cheap mirrors which on the black bodies of the Masai became emblems of honor, ornaments of great pride; calico, for the wives. They all knew about calico, and woe betide the stoutest warrior if he did not make sure that his wife received her due quota of the cloth. There were scores of little trinkets: bottles of different sizes and color, knives, not expensive ones, for the blacks would not use them as knives, but rather as trinkets to hang about the person, and for this a cheap knife was as good as an expensive one. . . .

When they had selected all they wished, though it was hard to find one who was entirely satisfied—satisfied with us but never with their own taste in trade goods—the chief gave some sort of signal and it came time to say good-by. . . .

And then with magic swiftness the chief ascended his throne, and it had risen to the shoulders of stout men and was headed back across the veldt. One dared not close one's eyes for an instant lest they be gone, so fast did they dwindle into the waning light. Soon they vanished and only wisps of dust hung over the invisible trail they had taken. . . .

The black shadow of the mountain crept inexorably eastward across the veldt, chasing a blue before it, a hazy blue that faded into smoky indigo before mingling with the dark, though no eye could possibly determine where the mingling began or ended. There was an infinity of black, an infinity of blue, between the place where the blue began and spread abroad until the black pursued and caught and devoured it.

The sun was a blood-red globe, barely touching the mountain-top, like a giant crystal filled with red wine of a vintage no man has yet tasted. Farther and farther it dropped behind the mountain, strewing fiery light to north and south, and across the heavens above. Implacably onward to the east the shadows crept, eating up the veldt. There seemed no interval at all before the night was all around us. Stars, pale and premature, seemed suddenly to fill the sky, as if rushing to assert their rights before the day was entirely dead. Then, as though it had plunged into the sea, the sun was gone in a blaze of imperial color, and coolness was on the face of the veldt, and the stars glowed like sparks of white fire.—From "Treks Across the Veldt," by THEODORE J. WALDECK. (New York: Viking Press. 1944.)

Autumn

Never the sun so softly clinging
With fingers of sunlight in every tree,
Holding the day like a late fall flower
Blooming in final majesty.

Never the earth so bright with color,
So richly curtained and carpeted,
The woodland splashed like a painter's palette,
Vermilion, ocher, Venetian red.

Never the sky so blue with promise
As now in this time of dreams that pull
Dreamer into the dreamed, unuttered,
Never the heart so full.

MELORA HOBBS POND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published Daily Except Sundays and Holidays

Member of the Associated Press
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Articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries, 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	604,997
1944 volume to date	213,119,139
1943 volume to date	240,969,094

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	54.7	Prev. day	54.8
Month ago	54.8	Year ago	50.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	12	60½	60	60	— ½
AGF-Brill Motor	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Acme Steel 3	4	65¾	65	65	
Adams Exp .15e	7	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23⅜	24⅜	23⅜	— ⅞
Air Reduction 1a	9	59⅛	58⅝	58¾	
Ala & Vicks 6†	70	88	88	88	—1
Alaska Juneau	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Allegheny Corp	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	17	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	151½	151½	151½	+ ½
Allied Mills 3e	3	31	31	31	— ½
Allied Strs 1	15	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
Allied Strs pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	10	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	3	112	111¾	111¾	— ½
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	21½	21½	21½	
Amal Leather	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Amerada Pet 3	4	102	101½	101½	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	7	80¾	80¼	80½	
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch 1e	3	15¾	15½	15¾	
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	30	131	130	130	—1½
Am Cable & Rad	37	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
Am Can 3	3	88	87½	87½	— ¾
Am Car & F 2½e	9	30	28¾	28¾	
Am C & F pf 5¼e	2	88½	88½	88½	
Am Can pf 7 †	10	181¾	181½	181¾	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	7	25¾	25½	25½	+ ¼
Am Colortype .60	3	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
Am Crystal Sugar	11	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Am Cry S pf 6 †	1	0 105¼	105	105	— ½
Am Distil	6	27¼	26¾	26	
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am European ¾e	1	10	10	10	
Am & For Pow	100	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	3	92	92	92	+ ¼
Am & FP 7 7k	5	96½	95¾	95¾	
Am & F P 2 pf	18	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	75	75	75	+ ½
Am Ice	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Internat .20e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Invest Ill .60	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Am In Ill pf2½	10	48	48	48	+ ½
Am Locomo ¾e	32	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	1	101	101	101	
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Am Metal 1e	3	25	25	25	
Am Metal pf 6 †	20	130	130	130	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	12	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
Am P&L 56 pf	7	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Am P&L 55 pf	13	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .30e	13	12	11⅞	12	
Am R Mill .60e	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	1	280	74½	73⅞	74½	+ ½
Am Seating	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Am Sh Bldg 3e	1	100	31½	31	31½	+1
Am Smelt & R 2	6	40	39⅜	40	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7†	120	159½	159	159	— ½
Am Snuff 2.40	4	44½	44	44	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	19	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1	4	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove 1.20	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	68¼	67½	67½	— 1¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	127½	127½	127½	— ½
Am Sum Tob 1¾e	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	15	164⅛	163¾	164	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	10	67¼	67¼	67½	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	100	143¾	142⅛	142⅛	— ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½e	7	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 2	7	45½	45	45	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	25	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Woolen	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop 1½e	11	27	26¾	27	
Anac W&C 3¼e	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
APW Paper	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Armour & Co	2	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅛
Armour & Co pf 4	20	106	106	106	— 1
Armstrong Cork 3e	8	44½	44¼	44¾	— ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	5	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
Asso Dry Goods 2e	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds 6pf	20	1.6½	109½	109½	+ ½
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	70	103½	103½	103½	— 1
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	40	106	106	106	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F 6	14	66¾	66	66	
Atch T & S pf 5	9	98	97¼	98	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 3e	7	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Indies 3g	3	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
Atl G&W In pf2½e	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	+2¾
Atl Refining 1e	12	30	29½	30	+ ½
Atlas Corp 1½e	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd2¼e	120	60	59¾	59¾	
Avt Nichols	1	10	10	10	
AustN pfA5½k	10	72	72	72	
Aviation Corp .10e	103	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct ¾e	15	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	9	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ½
Ban & A pf7½k †	70	67½	67	67½	+1½
Barber Asph ¼e	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	1	51¾	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60a	8	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	11	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	8	32	31⅝	32	— ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Beech Airc 1e	29	10	9	10	+1⅛
Bell Airc 1e	70	13¾	13	13⅜	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 2½e	5	45	44⅞	45	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .90e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Best Foods 1e	6	18¾	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	27	64⅜	63⅝	63⅞	+ ⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	6	125¼	125	125	
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	1	47½	47¼	47½	
Blaw-Knox .45e	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Bloom'dale .90e †	40	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	58	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ½
Bond Strs 2	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Borden Co 1.20e	4	33½	33	33¼	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	39	38¾	38¾	
BowerBBear 1½e	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Brandt Aire .60	20	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Brewing Co Am 2	2	53	52⅞	53	+2
Bridgeport Br 1	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Briggs Mfg 2	18	38⅜	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	2	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	10	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Budd Mfg5½pf5 †	200	70⅝	70¼	70¼	— ½
BuffaloForge1.35e	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
Bullard Co 1e	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
BurlingMills2.10e	3	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
Burr A Mach .70e	10	14½	14½	14½	
Bush TermBpf3k †	340	59¼	57	58¾	+1½
Butler Bros .60e	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Butte C & Z 1.40g	3	31¼	31⅛	31⅜	
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ¼
ByronJackson 1½e	1	21½	21½	21½	
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Cal & Hecla .60e	8	6½	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy ¾e	2	19½	19½	19½	
Can DryGAle ¾e	4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	37	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Capital Adm A	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Caro C & O 5 †	40	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
CarpenterStl 1¾e	1	32	32	32	—1
Carrier Corp 2	11	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Carrier Corp pf2¼	1	57	57	57	
Case Jl Co 3¾e	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ¼
Case Jl pf 7	110	148	147	148	+2
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	47⅞	47½	47½	
Celanese Cp 3.70f	2	34	33¾	34	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	127	127	127	+2½
Celotex Corp ½	6	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	260	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
Cent R R N J	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
Cent VioletaSt1½e	6	28	27⅞	28	
CenturyRibM .10e	4	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Certain-teed pf	320	125	120½	123½	+2½
Ches Corp Va .80	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 5	21	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅜
Chi & Ill	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	2	14	13⅜	14	
Chi Grt West	6	5½	5¼	5¼	
Chi Grt Wpf17½k	1	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
Chi Mail Or .45a	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Chi & No West	64	27½	27	27¼	
Chi & NW pf .15e	9	49½	48½	48½	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
Chickasha Cot 0 1	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Childs Co	11	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Chile Cop 1½e †	50	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
Chrysler Corp 2¾e	9	90⅜	89¾	89¾	— ¼
City Invest (new) †	130	27	27	27	— ½
Clev Gr B 1½e	1	43	43	43	
Clev G B pf 5 †	20	106¼	106¼	106¼	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Clett, Pea 1½e	3	71½	71¼	71½	+ ½
Clett Pea pf 7 †	10	146	146	146	+1
Coca-Cola 3a	1	136	136	136	+ ½
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	63½	63½	63½	— ¼
Colgate-Palm 2a	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Collins & Ark ¾e	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Col&South 1pf †	80	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
Col & South2pf †	40	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
ColB'cast A 1.20e	3	52½	52½	52½	
ColumG&El .20e	42	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Col Gas & el pf 6	5	89½	89	89⅜	+1⅜
Colum Pict ½e	2	19½	19¼	19½	— ½
Comi Credit 2	8	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	17	45⅜	44¾	44¾	— ½
Comi Solvents .30e	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
Com Ed 1.40	26	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	
Com'with&South	49	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & So pf 3¾k	3	88⅜	88	88⅜	+ ⅛
Conde Nast 1e	*2	20	19⅜	20	+ ½
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	24½	24½	24½	
Cons Copper	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	39	25⅜	25	25⅛	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107¼	107⅛	107¼	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	8	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Cons Laund .60e	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	29	29¼	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	16	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅝
Cons Vultee 2	108	17⅜	16½	17¼	+ ¾
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	200	109	108¾	108¾	— ¼
Cont Bak 3e	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can 3¼e	4	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
Container Co 1⅓e	4	28½	28	28½	+ ½
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	48½	48½	48½	
Cont Motors .45e	16	8¼	7⅞	8	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	21	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel ¾e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Copper-Bess ¾e	5	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	2	52½	52	52½	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	4	58⅝	58	58	— ½
Corn Prod pf 7	†100	178¾	178½	178¾	
Corn Refract .90e	10	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Corn Shoe 1e	2	19½	19½	19½	
Curtis Publishing	12	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
Curtis Pub pf5p †	20	126	125¼	126	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	276	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1⅓e	12	18¼	18⅞	18¼	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	24¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Davega Stores .30e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Davega Strs pf1¼	1	23½	23½	23½	
DavisonChem 1¼e	7	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2e	7	39⅞	39½	39½	— ¼
Del & Hudson	11	30½	29¾	30⅜	+ ½
Del Lack & West	10	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Detroit Edi 1.20	7	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	2	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	2	15¾	15½	15½	+ ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	16	32	21⅝	32	+ ½
Dixie Cup ½e	1	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	50	47	47	47	
Doehler Die 1⅜e	1	43	43	43	
Dome Mines 1.20h	6	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	32	72⅜	71	71⅞	+1⅞
Dresser Indust 1e	2	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	32	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
du Pont de N 3¾e	8	156	155¼	155¼	
Dun Lt 1pf 5	†170	117	116	117	+2
du Pont pf 4½	1	126	126	126	+ ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	8	13	13	13	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	1	36¾	36⅜	36¾	— ¼
East S Stl .20e	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	2	169	167¾	169	+2
Eaton Mfg 3	5	48⅞	48¾	48¾	
Elastic S Nyl ¾e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
El Auto-Lite1½e	3	45	44¾	45	
Elec Boat 1⅓e	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	3	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt S6 pf	4	87½	87	87	— ½
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	2	93	93	93	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	44½	44⅜	44⅜	— ¼
EmersonElMfg.55e	12	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Service	21	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
EPSS5½pf5½ †	30	103	103	103	
Equit Off Bldg	4	1	1	1	
Erg PS S5 pf5 †	30	103	103	103	
Erie R R 1	25	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Erie R R ct ½e	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	1	62½	62½	62½	+1
EurekaVCleaner½	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
EvansProducts ⅜e	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	9	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+1
Exchange Buf .35e	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	3	41½	41⅜	41½	
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	12	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm 1⅓e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Federal D Strs1½	5	29½	29¼	29½	
Ferro Enam ¾e	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	40	103½	103½	103½	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	52⅞	52½	52⅞	+ ⅛
FirestoneT&R1⅓e	5	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs2½	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Flintkote .45e	7	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
Florence Stove 2	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	120	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
Food Fair Strs 1	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Food Mach 1.40	2	60	60	60	+ ½
Foster Wheel 3⅛e	7	23	22¾	22¾	
FranciscoSugar1⅓e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	39¼	39	39¼	
FruehaufTpf4½ †	40	114¼	114¼	114¼	
Gair Robert .30g	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 3e	40	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	18	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	4	52	51¾	52	+ ½
Gen Baking .60	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze 30e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Gen Cable A	3	16½	16¼	16½	
Gen Cable pf7k †	60	102½	102½	102½	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	147½	147½	147½	
Gen Elec 1.40	50	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	
Gen Foods 1.60	3	41	40¾	41	
Gen G & El A	41	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
Gen Motors 2½e	53	61½	61⅛	61¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127¾	127¾	127¾	— ¼
Gen Out Adv ½e	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Gen Pub Service	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	9½	9½	9½	
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	3	26	25½	26	+1
Gen Real&Ut(new)	12	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	10	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Gen Shoe 1e	2	19½	19½	19½	
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	430	91	89½	89¾	+1
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25¾	25⅝	25¾	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	21	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	1	100	100	100	
Glidden cupf 2¼	1	51	51	51	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	90	139	131¼	139	+9
Goodrich BF 1⅓e	7	50	39⅞	49⅜	— ⅝
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	104	104	104	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R 2	12	47	46⅝	47	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery ½g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	92	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Granby Con M 30e	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Granite C S .175e	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	7	16⅞	16⅞	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	21	41	40¾	41	+ ⅞
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	29	29	29	
Greer H L 2a	4	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅞
Greyhound Corp 1	17	22⅜	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
Grum AircEn 1½e	127	26⅝	24⅞	26½	+1⅜
Guantan Sugar	13	5½	5½	5½	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	22	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ¼
Gulf M&O pf2½e	2	55½	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅝
Gulf Oil 1a	6	46½	46¼	46¼	— ½
Hack Water 1½	10	33	33	33	+ ½
Hack W pfA1¾ †	160	26½	26¼	28½	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .30e	5	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
Hanna 4½a pf	30	106	105¾	106	+ ¼
Hanna S5 pf 5	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Harb-Walker 1	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Hayes Indust ½e	1	9	9	9	
Hayes Mfg	13	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Hecht Co 1.20	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	60	108⅜	108	108	
Hecla Mines 1	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
Hercules Motor 1	4	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Hercules Pow1½e	1	0	11¾	11¾	
Hercules P pf 6 †	40	131	131	131	
Hershey Choc 3	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	—1¼
Holland Furn 2	4	44	44	44	— ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
Homestake Min	2	42¼	42¼	42¾	
Houd-Hers B ¾e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Household F pf5 †	100	109	109	109	—1½
Houston Oil	12	10⅝	10½	10½	
Howe Sound 1½e	4	22⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ½
Hudson & Man	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Hudson & Man pf	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
Hudson Motor .40	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
Hupp Motor	15	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Illinois Central	17	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
Ill CentralLL 4 †	70	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅜
Ill Cent pf	4	39½	38½	39½	+ ½
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	2	19	18⅞	19	
Indust Rayon 2	3	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand 4½e	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Inland Steel 3e	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
InspiratCopper ¾e	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Insuransh ctfs .20a	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Intercn Corp 1.60	4	36	35	35⅞	+ ⅞
Intercn-Cp pf 6 †	70	109¾	109¼	109¼	— ½
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	9	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
Int BusMachine6a	4	175	173½	174	—1½
Int Harvester 2.60	10	77½

Army, Navy Issue Joint Contract Rule

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The armed forces today announced issuance of a new joint contract termination regulation designed to "simplify and expedite" settlement of canceled war contracts.

The regulation permits a contractor to use one set of forms and follow one procedure in doing business with the Army or Navy or both.

A statement by Navy Secretary Forrestal and Undersecretary of War Patterson said the regulation "seeks to provide uniform and workable tools for carrying out the three-fold purpose of the contract settlement act of 1944: to settle termination claims fairly and quickly; to clear termination inventory from war plants promptly, and to provide adequate interim financing.

"Like the act, the regulation fully recognizes that the prompt settlement of termination claims can be accomplished only by fair and businesslike negotiation. Negotiation is the mainspring of settlement. This must be kept in mind constantly in applying the detailed provisions of the regulation."

Although much of the procedure established is identical with past practices, the Army-Navy announcement said considerable new authority has been delegated to war contractors and to field men of the military services. By eliminating the necessity of bringing questions to Washington for decision, settlements are "greatly streamlined and simplified," it was said.

"Pretermination planning" is another development. The Government will iron out with the contractor many of the termination problems while the contract is still in force. Thus agreement might be reached in advance on the amount of overhead charges to be made against the uncompleted portion of the contract, the cost per unit of partly finished items at various stages of completion, the manner in which inventory is to be disposed of, and the price that should apply if it is retained by the contractor or sold by him.

The regulation is being sent to war contractors over the country.

Oil Stripper Bonus Plan Extended To More High Cost Wells

WASHINGTON (AP)—The crude oil stripper well premium payment plan has been extended to include high cost wells producing nine or more barrels daily.

The extension, just announced by the Office of Price Administration, is designed further to increase the production of war-needed oil.

Pools where the daily average production per well is nine barrels or more can qualify for increases up to 35 cents a barrel if they meet two conditions: (1) because of high-cost factors the ceiling price of a particular pool is below the average cost of production, and (2) the cost of production is not out of proportion to the output obtainable.

Since Aug. 1, 1944, OPA has authorized increases in ceiling prices for crude oil pools where the average production per well is less than nine barrels. The increases have ranged from 20 to 35 cents a barrel except for all Pennsylvania grade oil pools for which a flat increase of 75 cents has been allowed. These increases are paid by the first purchaser of the oil who in turn is reimbursed by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15
First Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15

TAX HELP *when* IT COUNTS!

With amended tax declarations due January 15, 1945, you'll want to act promptly to take advantage of favorable tax provisions—especially as they relate to Capital Gains and Losses. That's where our new 1944 Investor's Tax Kit may help you most. You'll find work sheets for computing Capital Gains and Losses and a handy chart for their treatment in relation to individuals.

In addition, our new Tax Kit includes a special booklet, "Tax Guide for 1944," which discusses current tax laws as they affect individual investors. There is also an unusually interesting folder on Post-War Tax Plans, giving details and comparisons of the four most widely discussed proposals. Send for your copy of the 1944 Investor's Tax Kit—it will be sent without cost or obligation.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & BEANE

Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities
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70 PINE STREET NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Uptown Office: 730 FIFTH AVENUE

Promoted

Matar Studio

Oliver M. Whipple

Second vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, who has been elected vice-president and manager of the securities investment. Stuart F. Silloway, treasurer, has been promoted to position of second vice-president, and Dwight S. Beebe, vice-president, will take over the additional duties of treasurer.

Find Management's Neglect of Teamwork Industrial Weakness

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—Lack of attention by management to the organization of teamwork among production-line workers is a major weakness in the American industrial setup, according to four Harvard Business School professors.

Reporting on a study of aircraft plants in Southern California, the Harvard professors said the "remarkable production achievement" of these plants "has not been accomplished without cost, a measure of which has been a great expenditure in absences and labor turnover."

The report stated that "the management's lack of awareness of the need to consider the requirements of balanced operation made it in a significant way responsible for the absences and turnover for which workers are so widely blamed."

Requisites for success in industry, the report continued, are "a balanced relation among applied science, the organization of operations, and the organization of teamwork.

"The financial loss involved in labor turnover and absenteeism resulting from neglect of worker morale can be overlooked by firms enjoying wartime prosperity, but the defect may prove fatal to many companies in the highly competitive postwar period."

British Plan New Exchequer Bond To Replace War Bonds

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The sale of British national war bonds will be discontinued after Nov. 6 and in their place will be offered a new security known as the one and three quarter per cent exchequer bond 1950, Sir John Anderson announced today.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer told Commons that the bond was to be issued at par and repayable at par Feb. 15, 1950.

He said Britain's total expenditures during five years of the war up to Sept. 2 were $96,000,000,000, of which war services totalled $80,000,000,000.

Of the total expenditures, $44,936,000,000 was raised by taxation and other revenue, and the remainder by borrowing.

The total national debt as of Sept. 30, he said, was approximately $84,800,000,000, an increase of $51,200,000,000 since the beginning of the war.

"The present issue of two and one-half per cent national war bonds 1952-54, which was originally placed on sale in September, 1943, has already reached the total of about $2,760,000,000," Sir John said.

He said the replacement with a new issue was planned "in accordance with normal practice."

Heads Canadian Coal Unit

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Kingford E. Graburn of Toronto, Ont., has been elected president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, it was announced. He succeeds the late Percy F. Ballou.

Atl. Refining Net Doubled In 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlantic Refining Company reports nine months earnings subject to renegotiation, net profit of $10,584,675, equal to $3.81 a share against $5,392,062 or $1.86 a share in the first nine months of 1943.

Sales for the first nine months of 1944 totaled $201,620,978, a gain of more than $60,000,000 over deliveries of $149,797,134 in the corresponding period last year.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company announced that its net income for the third quarter of 1944 was $2,654,384.24 or $1.33 a share on common stock after preferred stock dividend requirements had been met and $9,300,000 had been set aside for federal income and excess profits taxes.

For the comparable quarter of 1943, the firm's earnings were $2,697,946.67 or $1.52 a share after provision for $11,725,000 in taxes.

For the first nine months of 1944, the company's net income was $6,782,605.41 or $3.51 on the common, compared to $6,186,132.93 and $3.48 for the same period in 1943.

American Rolling Mill Company reported consolidated net earnings for the third quarter of 1944 of $916,350. This equals 14 cents a share on common and compares with net of $2,174,708, or 58 cents a share for the like 1943 period. Net for the first nine months 1944 totals $3,357,841 or 64 cents a share compared with $5,404,405, or $1.35 a share for the like 1943 period.

Marshall Field & Co. showed net earnings for the third quarter of 1944 of $1,050,990, Hughston M. McBain, president, reported. This was slightly greater than the adjusted earnings figure of $1,023,588 for the same period a year earlier. Net profit per common share, after provision for dividends on preferred shares, was equivalent to 42 cents for the third quarter of 1944, as against 41 cents for the third quarter of 1943.

Crucible Steel Co. of America reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 subject to renegotiation net profit of $976,905, equal to $1.29 a share on the common stock, against $1,291,361, or $1.98 a share in the same period last year.

National Steel Corp. reports net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 $8,080,974, equal to $3.66 a share, against $8,418,477 or $3.81 a share for the same period last year.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $400,600, equal to 27 cents a share on the common stock, against $496,000 or 34 cents a share in the same period of last year.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. and Canadian subsidiary but exclusive of British and European subsidiaries, report for the fiscal year ended July 31 net income of $1,231,598, equal to $1.63 a share, against $1,128,349 or $1.50 a share for the previous fiscal year.

National Gypsum Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $714,455, equal to 36 cents a common share, against $686,026, or 35 cents a share, in the 1943 period.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net income of $1,458,482, equal to $1.23 a share, compared with $1,294,534, or $1.10 a share, in the like period last year.

Otis Elevator Co. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit, subject to renegotiation, of $1,935,745, equal to 82 cents a common share, against $1,973,235, or 84 cents a share, in the 1943 period.

Rustless Iron & Steel Co. reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit subject to renegotiation of $1,394,964 equal to $1.43 a common share, compared with $1,984,271, or $1.94 a share, in the first three periods in 1943.

General Cable Corp. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit, of $1,700,232, equal to $11.33 a share on the preferred stock, compared with $1,609,150, or $10.73 a share, in the like months in 1943.

Diamond T. Motor Car Co. reports for the September quarter net profit of $397,992, equal to 94 cents a share, compared with $483,414, or $1.15 a share, in the third quarter of 1943.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. reports for the September quarter net profit of $580,993, equal to $1.34 a share, compared with $723,902, or $1.67 a share, in the 1943 quarter.

Houston Oil Co. of Texas reports for nine months of Sept. 30 net profit of $1,643,605, equal to $1.12 a share on the common, compared with $1,368,251, or 88 cents a share, in the 1943 period.

Favor Continuation Of Leather Controls

By the Associated Press

The postwar planning committee of the New England Shoe and Leather Association said it favored price control on hides, leathers and shoes until such time as supplies increase to substantially the levels existing in the normal prewar period.

The committee added that it approved gradual releases as changed conditions may permit.

It said that further discussion and analysis by industry representatives and Government officials was necessary "before any association or trade recommendation could be made on the vital question as to the maintenance of controls on international hide and skin controls of prices and supplies."

Sale of Utility's Stock Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved American Gas and Power Company's proposal to sell all of the common stock in Bangor (Maine) Gas Company to Irwin E. and Sidney A. Kane, Providence, R. I., for $122,500 plus net earnings available for common stock Aug. 31 to the date of sale.

The stock consists of 6,000 shares of $80 par value.

Proceeds are to be deposited with the trustee of American's debenture indenture substitute collateral for the securities being sold.

The purchasers are partners in Banjamin N. Kane Investment Company, a family partnership.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34½	36½
American Manufacturing	51¾	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	
American Optical	30½	32½
American Wringer Co	10	11
†Amoskeag Company	44	
†Amoskeag Company pf	83	
Appleton Company	34¾	38¾
Applied Arts Corp	4	4½
Arlington Mills	53¼	56½
Art Metal Construction	28	29¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31⅜	33¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¾	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	N
Beudix Home Appliance	8⅝	9⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	21¼	23
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79¼	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	
Boston Wharf Company	22⅞	25⅜
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¼	40¾
Brown Co	2.05	2.35
Brown Co pf	34½	37
Brown Durrell	6⅜	7⅞
Campbell A S Co Inc	11⅝	13⅝
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¼	36
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅛	19¾
Colonial Stores	22⅜	24⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	47	49¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¼	31½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¾	30¼
Draper Corporation	75¾	78¾
Durey Plastic Cremical	27	29
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	18½
Eastern Corporation	10¼	11⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅝	22¼
Exolon Co	9½	10½
Family Finance Inc	12⅝	14¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	48	51
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16½	18
General Machinery	26¾	28⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9½	10⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	72½	75½
Graton & Knight Co	10¼	11⅜
Graton & Knight oC 7 pf	91	
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	20⅝	23⅞
GreatNorthern Paper Co	33¾	37¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 86 pf	65	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	21	
Harrington & Richardson	11¼	13¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	5⅜	6¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	40½	43
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	103⅛	203⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅜	19½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	20¼	22¾
International Detroia	17¼	19¼
Kendall Company	115⅛	117⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	22⅜	23⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	38¾	41¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	102½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7⅞	8⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	120	
Marathon Paper Mill's	31½	33½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	66¼	69½
Merck & Co	52	53¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	51¾	55
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10½	11½
Monie Co Class B	3½	6⅜
Nashawena Gummed & C Paper	78	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	28½	30½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	87¼	91¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d2pf	20⅛	22⅝
National Shirt Shops	16⅝	18⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	74⅝	78½
New England Lim	5⅝	6⅝
Nicholson File Company	33¾	38¼
Nonduit Mills	31⅜	33¾
Ohio Finance	10½	12½
Oneida	22½	24½
Parker Appliance	13⅞	15⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	121	
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70½	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 8 pf	91	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¼	2⅝
Richardson & Co	47¼	50
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	38½	40¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28½	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	
Sanford Mills	48¾	50¼
Submarine Signal Co	29¼	41¼
Tampax Inc	53¼	61½
Time Incorporated	68¼	71
Triumph Explosive Inc	4⅜	4⅝
United Elastic Corp	17⅝	18⅞
U S Envelope Company	80	84½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	127	132
Waltham Watch Co	9⅜	11
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	100½	104½
Wamsutta Mills Inc	20¼	24½
Warner & Swasey Co	10	11
Warren Bros Class B	4½	4⅝
Warren Bros Class A	163⅜	177⅛
West Point Manufacturing	42¾	44¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12⅞

"Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	
Brockton Gas Light	9¼	10⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16⅞	18⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108	
Conn Light & Power	44¾	47
Eastern Utilities Asso	26¼	28⅜
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	17⅜	23⅜
Fall River Gas Works	21¼	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	40½	43¼
Green Mountain Power pf	89	93
Hartford Electric Light	54½	57½
Haverhill Electric	27½	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17¼	18⅞
Holyoke Water Power	17	19
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	
Lowell Electric Light	39½	42½
Lynn Gas & Electric	35⅞	39⅝
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅞	19⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	35½	38
Narragansett Elec pf	56¼	59¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	34¾	37
N E Power Assn 6 pf	57¾	64¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	105	109
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	99	103
N E Public Serv $7 pf	43¾	52¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	47	49¾
Newport Electric	23½	
Providence Gas	8⅜	9½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	110½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	31⅜	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	8¾	9½
Springfield Gas Light	32½	33½
Western Mass Companies	25⅜	27⅝

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1)	24⅜	25⅝
Bank of New York (14)	440	452
Bankers Trust (1.40)	55½	57¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	109½	114½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	104½	108
Chase National (1.40)	39¾	41⅜
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	49¾	52
Commercial (1.60)	48¼	50¾
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	20⅞	22⅜
Corn Exchange & Tr (2.40)	51⅞	54⅝
Empire Trust (3)	79	83
First National N Y (.80)	1690	1730
Guaranty Trust (12)	324	332
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅞	15⅞
Kings County (80)	1605	1655
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51⅛	53⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅜	53½
J P Morgan	250½	261½
National City (1)	37½	39½
New York Trust (3½)	101	105
Public (1½)	44¼	46⅝
Title Guaranty & Trust	10¼	11⅜
United States (60a)	1420	1465

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1390	
First National (2)	53⅜	56⅛
Merchants National (12)	327	342
New England Trust (30)	1400	
National Rockland (2)	53½	56½
National Shawmut (1)	27½	29¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	127	134
State Street Trust (8)	212	
United States Trust (30)	109⅛	113⅝
United States Trust pf (30)	171⅛	181½
Webster & Atlas (2)	58½	62½

Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. Price represents last appraisal.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49¼	52¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38⅛	39⅞
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	11⅞	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	16⅝	17⅝
American Insur Newark (1.2a)	14¼	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	52½	55½
American Reserve	17½	19
American Surety (2½)	58	60½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7⅞
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	605	630
Camden Fire (1)	20⅝	22⅛
City of New York (1.2e)	18	20
Connecticut Gen Life (11a)	55	57
Continental Cas (1.20a)	42¾	44¾
Federal (1.40)	48¾	51⅝
Fire Assn Phila (2a)	61	65
FiremanFund (Fl (3)	89	93
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅜	12¾
Franklin Fire (1)	22¾	24¾
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	18	20
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¾
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅞	9
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	25⅜	27⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¾	103¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29⅜
Homestead (½)	14	15
Insurance Co No American (2½a)	88¼	90¾
Jer Insurance New York (1.80)	36¼	39¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8¼
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	70¼	73¾
Merchans & Mfts of New York (.40)	5⅞	6¼
Merchants Fire Association (1½a)	46¾	49¼
National Fire (2)	58½	61½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅝	27⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	48
New York Fire (.80)	12⅛	13⅝
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	6¼	6⅞
Northern (2a)	82½	87
Pacific Fire (5)	93½	98½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2)	82½	86½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅞	14⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	35	37½
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075e)	4⅞	6¾
Republic Insure Co Tex (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23⅜
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60a)	68¾	71¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾

Takes New Post

Ray Lee Jackson

Edgar Kobak

Appointed president of the Mutual Broadcasting System, succeeding Miller McClintock, who resigned. Mr. Kobak, who recently resigned as executive vice-president of the Blue Network, Inc., will assume his new duties Nov. 20.

G. M.'s War Output Up; Net $2.68 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation reported that for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income totaled $124,997,304, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.68 a share on the common stock. For the similar period in 1943 net income was $109,519,455 or $2.36 a share.

For the September quarter net income was $42,227,409, equal to 90 cents a share, against $41,709,440 or 89 cents a share in the June quarter and $40,129,260 or 87 cents a share in the like three months of 1943.

Provision for taxes for the first nine months amounted to $202,765,000 compared with $171,273,000 for the same period last year.

The company's deliveries of war products in the third quarter totaled $923,322,883 against $992,943,572 in the second quarter. Total sales were $1,034,405,828 against $1,094,517,010. War material deliveries in the first nine months amounted to $2,964,723,350 against $2,525,280,753 in the first nine months of 1943. Total sales for the nine months were $3,259,194,235 against $2,699,671,478.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors, said in a statement accompanying the financial report that reduction in production schedules of some items as dictated by military needs have been largely offset by increased schedules of other items or of new war material items.

"Meanwhile, the need is recognized," he said, "to plan for partial, and ultimately complete, reconversion of facilities for peacetime production and jobs. As the military situation permits, engineering talent and materials will be directed to this very essential job of preparing to meet the problems of postwar production."

Mr. Sloan said that the company's net income for the first nine months had been favorably affected by absence of an additional provision for reserves to meet postwar contingencies. For the first nine months of last year the provision for this purpose was $25,252,808. The company deducted a provision of $72,363,000 during the nine-month period for price and other adjustments which may arise in connection with renegotiation of war material contracts applicable to sales for the period. There was a similar deduction of $63,402,000 in the first nine months of 1943.

	Bid	Asked
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	120½	126
Standard Accident	35½	38
Travelers (16)	525	540
nited States Fid & Guar (1a)	35⅜	37⅜
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
nited States Guarantee (1.60a)	68½	73½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅞

a—Also extra os extras g—Paid last year. e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.81	4.17
Amerex Holding	26.75	28.625
American Business Shares	3.53	
Axe Houghton Fund	14.71	15.82
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.21	107.51
Boston Fund	17.84	18.18
Broad Street Investing	29.77	32.18
Bullock Fund	15.83	17.35
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.65
Century Shares Trust	20.15	21.54
Chemical Fund	9.71	10.51
Christiana Securities Co	2600.00	2700.00
Commodity Corp	9.35	
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.50	47.50
Dividend Shares	1.37	1.40
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	39.32	42.97
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.66	14.67
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund pf	19.56	21.06
Fund Investors Inc	22.86	23.50
General Capital	34.32	36.90
General Investors Tr	5.59	6.02
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.03	6.64
Low Priced Shares	5.86	6.45
Railroad Shares	3.78	4.17
Railroad Equip Shares	4.28	4.83
Steel Shares	4.28	4.83
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.28	23.96
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.16
†Keystone Custodians Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 29.85	S-1	32.11
B-2 .... 29.57	S-2	14.63
B-3 .... 30.47	S-3	11.59
B-4 .... 10.48	S-4	5.27
K-1 17.65	K-2	24.1
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	27.40	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	21.50	
Manhattan Bond Fund	5.35	5.83
Maryland Fund	3.45	6.05
Mass Invest Tr	22.04	23.70
Mass Inv2dFd	10.96	11.78
Mutual Invest	11.27	12.31
Nation Wide Voting	1.33	1.46
New England Fund	12.98	13.99
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.84	7.33
Railroad	5.52	6.03
Railroad Equip	7.70	8.47
Steel	6.23	6.86
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.36
Putnam Fund	14.24	15.31
Quarterly Income Shares	7.573	8.225
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	110.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.37	3.70
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.62	95.52
State Street Invest	44.75	47.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	17.13	18.70
Union Com Stk Fund B	7.01	7.66
Union pf Stk Fund	19.62	21.44
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.79	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.88	
Diversified Tr C	3.80	
Diversified Tr D	5.65	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.91	5.67
Nation Wide Sec	3.83	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.625	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.18	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.43	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.42	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.45	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.25	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.375	3.75
First Boston Corp	35.25	37.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

$3 Billion Built Up by Latin America Abroad

NEW YORK (AP) — Latin-American countries have built up holdings of gold and foreign exchange in the United States and abroad of approximately three billion dollars, the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York said in reporting Latin-American views on postwar trade.

Latin-American countries have built up holdings of gold and foreign exchange in the United States and abroad of approximately three billion dollars, the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York said in reporting Latin-American views on postwar trade.

Latin-American businessmen and bankers believe that the general outlook for postwar trade between this country and Latin America is decidedly favorable, the bank reported in its monthly publication, the Guaranty Survey, but they recognize "the extreme uncertainties that still surround such fundamental questions as international relations, trade barriers, free enterprises, currency stabilization, and the prospect of lasting peace."

Gold, Exchange Holdings

The bank reported that of Latin-American holdings of gold and exchange about two thirds, or two billion dollars, was in gold and a half billion in United States dollars.

Replies to the Guaranty inquiry indicated that, generally speaking, Latin-American businessmen believe the greatest opportunities for expansion of their export trade lie in those products, mainly agricultural commodities, that have formed the mainstay of such trade in the past.

"It is recognized, of course, that new industries have developed in Latin America as a result of wartime conditions and that their existence may affect future trade relations for a time at least," the survey continued. "There is considerable doubt, however, that the majority of these new industries can permanently operate in international competition at levels high enough to make them major factors in the trade situation.

"Opinion is almost unanimous that the great possibilities for postwar expansion of United States exports lie in industrial and agricultural machinery, transportation equipment, building materials and durable consumer goods such as electrical and radio equipment, refrigerators, etc. Chemicals and fine textile products also are prominently listed."

Adaptation of Products

Better transportation facilities and sounder commercial methods were listed as the two chief requirements for expanding trade in this hemisphere.

"The need for improved transportation is felt chiefly in ocean shipping, although in some cases the primary stress is on internal transport as a prerequisite to the general economic development of the country. The possible helpful effects of lower freight and tariff rates and more liberal trade regulations receive frequent mention.

"Almost as important, in the Latin American view, is the requirement that traders in the United States give more attention to the adaptation of their products and their trading practices, including terms of credit, to the needs and customs of their Latin American markets and sources of supply."

Concerning capital investment by the United States in Latin America, the survey said the general opinion seemed to be that large opportunities exist for such investment, but that "long range soundness rather than speculative possibilities should be the guiding principle," with avoidance of foreign competition with established domestic industries.

Mellon Group Wins N. Y. Utility Issue

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Mellon Securities Corp. and associates were high bidders yesterday for a new issue of $24,500,000 Metropolitan Edison Co. bonds, offering 100.312 for a 2⅜s per cent coupon. Reoffering was planned, subject to formal award, at 101⅜s.

Another group headed by Smith, Barney & Co. were high bidders for the company's 125,000 shares of preferred stock, offering 101.386 for a 3.90 per cent dividend rate. Reoffering was planned, subject to award, at 102⅜s.

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Political Tension Succeeds Belgian Elation in Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Following a period of exuberant enthusiasm about the swift liberation of the country, political tension in liberated Belgium is steadily increasing, according to Brussels reports. The Pierlot Government is struggling fiercely to overcome the critical situation, but is handicapped by its economic methods and by its lack of contact with the popular forces inside the country.

Public discontent in Belgium may be partly explained by a psychological reaction after a period of rejoicings where hopes ran high. It is only natural that, after the ruthless invader had been driven out, the people expected that better times were immediately to begin.

However, as the winter approaches the pinch of economic difficulties is increasingly felt. Observers who arrived in liberated Belgium with the Allied armies were greatly surprised at the relative abundance of foodstuffs and of other goods they found in a country which, according to previous reports, was living on the edge of starvation. But actual food shortage had been only temporarily relieved because the Germans, in their hasty retreat, had not only been unable to ship requisitioned Belgian food stocks but had even left behind important military food stocks and quantities of goods in transit from France to Germany.

Supply Again Runs Low

Food supplies are now again running low, especially as some stocks left behind by the enemy had to be handed over to Allied military authorities.

The individual Belgian citizen resents the activity of the Government, which in an effort to speed up return to "normality," has virtually paralyzed the "black market." The Belgians preferred to pay exceedingly high prices for "black market" goods which helped them to supplement their meager rations.

The deflatory policy inaugurated by the Pierlot Cabinet may—in the long run—succeed in establishing sounder economic conditions but it is—temporarily—paralyzing economic activities. The Government has called in for exchange into new "liberation" notes the old currency circulating in the country. Moreover, all bank accounts have been temporarily frozen, leaving at the disposal of the holders only 10 per cent of their deposits or the amount of their accounts on May 9, 1940, whichever is higher. This drastic deflation is apparently impeding economic recovery.

Recent political developments in Belgium have confirmed that, if the Belgian government-in-exile had not lost contact with the occupied country, it had not been close enough to the population to foresee their reactions.

The Situation in France

In France, General de Gaulle's Government is struggling against great difficulties but his cabinet consists mainly of new men who led the resistance against the Germans. The Belgian Government, however, is a prewar setup recently strengthened by other politicians who had remained in the country. It includes a Minister without Portfolio who speaks as the representative of the Underground. But whether its methods will be inadequate to the emergency is yet to be proved.

Strongest criticism comes from the left wing parties which ask for emergency measures "going for a limited period beyond rigid legality." A Socialist paper spoke of the coalition government of the "Unpopular Front." The powerful coal-miners' trade union has urged the Government to nationalize plants of "collaborationist" industrialists, to reorganize food distribution, to recognize "purge commissions" elected by the miners.

However, reports that the situation in Belgium is taking a revolutionary turn appear to be exaggerated, although food demonstrations are reported from some urban centers.

Army Climbs Above Irish In Grid Poll

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Army is the top football team in the country by vote of 101 sports writers polled by the Associated Press and Randolph Field ranks first among the service teams.

The West Point Cadets garnered 41 first-place votes and collected an aggregate of 898 points, exactly 100 more than corralled by Notre Dame. The Irish were marked No. 1 on 15 ballots but were unable to retain their first-place rank, a position they had held through 13 consecutive tabulations starting with the first of 1943.

Over-All Poll

In the over-all poll, in which both college and service teams were ranked, the two leaders were followed by Ohio State, Randolph Field, Georgia Tech, Navy, Iowa Pre-Flight, North Carolina Pre-Flight, Illinois, and Michigan. Ohio State was first on 17 tickets and Randolph on 18, each thus surpassing Notre Dame in that department.

A strictly collegiate first 10, however, would be made up of Army, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Georgia Tech, Navy, Illinois, Michigan, Southern California, Indiana, and Tennessee. The unbeaten but tied Volunteers are in 16th place in the over-all tabulation.

Randolph Field heads a service 10 that has Iowa Pre-Flight, North Carolina Pre-Flight, Fourth Air Force, Bainbridge, Md., Naval, Great Lakes, Norman, Okla., Navy, Second Air Force, Third Air Force, and Camp Peary as members.

Second College Ten

Fort Pierce (Fla.) Navy, an unbeaten and untied eleven, was the only other service club to draw votes in the fourth poll of the 1944 season.

A second college 10 has Wake Forest, also unbeaten and untied, as the leader and followed by Mississippi State, Alabama, Oklahoma A. & M., Pennsylvania, Tulsa, Virginia, Washington, Yale, and Duke.

Notre Dame's narrow squeak over Illinois apparently cost the Irish much of their popularity. A week ago they were on top.

The ranking teams, determined on a basis of 10 points for each first-place vote, nine for second, eight for third, etc. (First-place votes in parentheses):

The Top Ten

Army (41)	898
Notre Dame (15)	798
Ohio State (17)	772
Randolph Field (18)	716
Georgia Tech (1)	532
Navy (1)	383
Iowa Pre-Flight	315
North Carolina Pre-Flight	171
Illinois	168
Michigan	167

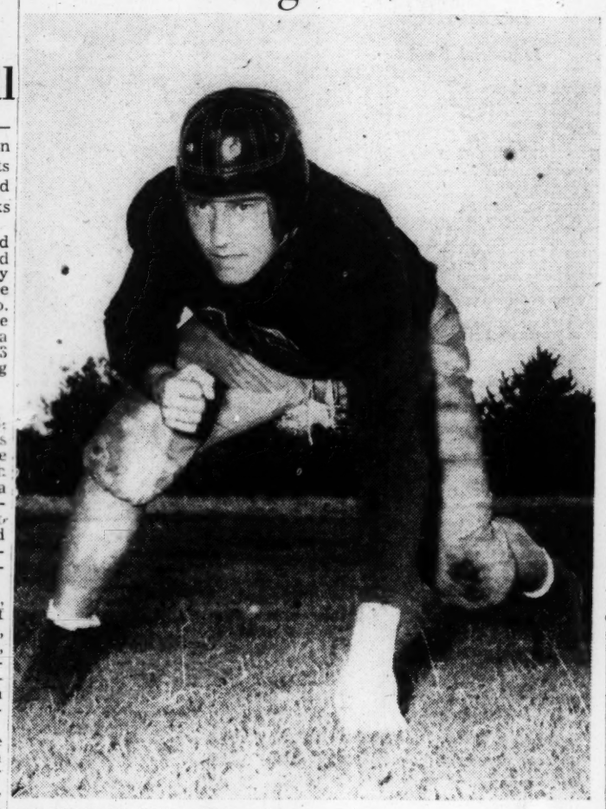
Second Ten

Eleven, Fourth Air Force (6) 149; 12, Bainbridge, Md., Naval (2) 105; 13, Southern California 100; 14, Great Lakes 80; 15, Indiana 56; 16, Tennessee 45; 17, Wake Forest 40; 18, Mississippi State 32; tie for 19th and 20th, Alabama and Oklahoma A. & M., each with 28.

Also Rans

Norman, Okla., Navy 16; Second Air Force 15; Pennsylvania 15; Third Air Force 15; Tulsa 14; Virginia 13; Washington 8; Yale 8; Duke 8; Tulane 4; Camp Peary 4; Fort Pierce Navy 3; Purdue 3; North Carolina 3; Rice 2; Holy Cross 2.

P-T Night Raider



Official United States Navy Photo

Facing B. C. Saturday

Lect Tackle Tom Vohs, former Colgate stalwart who rated a tackle berth on the eastern team in the East-West game of 1942, is now playing for the Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron Training Center of Melville, R. I., called the "Night Raiders," and will start against Boston College at Alumni Field this week end. Vohs is a lieutenant, j. g., in the Navy and has seen 13 months of action in South Pacific.

History Will Be Made When Harvard 'Trods Tufts Turf'

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's informal football eleven, which has a chance to make history by becoming the Crimson's first undefeated team since 1920, will make history of another sort on Nov. 18 when it "trods the sacred turf of Tufts Oval" for the first time. The quotes belong to Coach Lew Manly of the Jumbos.

So far Harvard played and won four games up to the time it had to by-pass football for Navy examinations. Included among its victims was Tufts, which the Crimson defeated in the Stadium 19-12.

This second meeting of the two teams was announced yesterday by the athletic departments of the two schools, and was the first public indication that the Jumbos would resume football after halting their season like Harvard because of exams.

Players Due

Harvard will resume practice later this week, and although Coach Henry Lamar has lost several capable operatives, he is getting others through service transfers and the becoming eligible of freshmen.

Gone from Lamar's squad will be Jenkins, O'Day, and Schultz, backs; Crane, center; Regan, Garfield, and Jurnick, guards; and Sweeney, tackle. But from Dartmouth Henry has come up with End Roy Morter and Back Herb Fritts, while from Melrose's undefeated team of 1942 and '43 has come Mal Allen, giant tackle and captain of that championship schoolboy aggregation; and Pete Harwood, star halfback at Exeter for two seasons.

As an indication of how this Harvard team will shape up, Coach Lamar's own words tell the story best. "Don't let any one fool you about the poor Harvard kids," he said yesterday at the sportwriters' luncheon at the Kenmore. "Our material is fully as good as any we had at Harvard in recent years."

Manly Not Sure

Coach Manly, on the other hand, is not yet sure of his squad, as final marks have not been posted.

The scheduling of this game, of course, makes impossible the proposed round robin at Harvard Stadium on Nov. 18, and probably also makes impossible any return meeting between the Crimson and Boston College. The Eagles' schedule is full—except for the 18th—up to the Holy Cross game at Fenway Park Nov. 26. After the game with the Crusaders it is unlikely that the Eagles would care to play another contest.

Meanwhile Boston College is pointing for its coming game at Alumni Field this Saturday with the newly organized P-T Boat Squadron eleven from Melville, R. I. Representatives from the base came up to the luncheon yesterday, and from their reports the "Night Raiders" will have everything except an actual connection with football for several years.

Have Experience

The servicemen will have experience—both in college football and in actual combat service in the South Pacific. They will have size—the team averages 193 pounds. And it will have speed. What it will lack may be timing and precision, but those may come back once the game gets under way.

Head Coach of the Night Raiders is Lieut. Red McClain, who formerly played fullback at Southern Methodist and who will take over that spot on his team. He was 18 months overseas. Assistant coach is Lieut. (j. g.) Stew Carter, who won Little All-America honors at San Jose State in 1941. On the squad are Lieuts. (j. g.) Leonard Thom, former All-America tackle at Ohio State; Tom Vohs, former star tackle at Colgate who will be remembered as Lieut. Jack Kennedy's Executive Officer and who has won the Purple Heart, and the Navy and Marine Corps Medals. Altogether 24 of the squad of 50 served on the high-powered P-T boats in the South Pacific for at least a year.

Levanitis on Team

Already on the team is big Steve Levanitis of B. C.'s Sugar Bowl team. Steve may not see much action right away, however, for he only checked into the base this week. Later B. C.'s All-America Mike Holovak; Harvard's captain of 1939, Torby Macdonald; and Notre Dame's former All-America guard and captain, Bernie Crimmins, are expected to join the team.

Arthur Sampson reported for Dartmouth and said that of the 32 boys in uniform against Brown last Saturday, 16 were wearing the Big Green jerseys for the last time. He said that Coach Earl Brown will still have Hammond and Peck at end, Morton and Hartley at tackle, Youngling and McKinnon at guard, and Lewis, Holt, Bennett, Laird, Gingrich, and Evans in the backfield. But he said the situation is alarming at center, where there is not one experienced pivot, and at right half, where the Indians have lost Fritts, Gilbert, and Newman.

Other speakers at the luncheon included Floyd Stahl of Harvard, John Curley of B. C., and Bill Stewart, National League baseball umpire.

Small Sugar-Beet Acreages Disappoint Colorado Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Again, sugar beets are being harvested from the frosty fields by immense congeries of recruited labor which includes Mexican nationals, Jamaicans, and, in the Rocky Mountain area alone, some 8,000 war prisoners.

The beets are being stacked in huge sour-smelling dumps which scent the whole countryside, hauled by the thousands of tons to the huge sugar factories, washed, sliced, and cooked into a syrup which is whirled in huge centrifugal converters, to dry, be scrapped off, washed with water and turned into the familiar white sweetener of your dinner table.

But again the sugar-processing industry has been grievously disappointed, as in 1943, at the small number of acres planted and harvested, and at the relatively small tonnage of beets. Again, as in 1943, more than one fourth of the big factories stand closed and silent.

The 1943 crop produced 6,522,000 tons of beets and 933,000 tons of sugar from 548,000 harvested acres. The 1944 crop will be of 1,239,000 tons of beets and an estimated 1,050,000 tons of sugar, from 697,000 harvested acres. Each is only about 60 per cent of what the industry did in 1942, its first war year.

Other Crops Better

Farmers didn't grow sugar beets in 1943 and 1944 because other war crops, supported at very high levels by the Government, promised more money and less work and less reliance on labor, which was scarce. Thus farmers are not suffering.

The sugar-beet companies, though, operate the big factories which are useful for only the one purpose, and normally operate less than four months a year. This is the sole reliance of the sugar companies. No diversification has proven possible. Some sugar-beet factories, at Government request, last spring dehydrated many thousand tons of potatoes to save the residue of the huge 1943 crop, but officials say the program was much too expensive to prove feasible as a peace-time diversifier.

In a memorial last summer, the processors speaking through their Advisory Committee to the WFA, thus presented their case in part:

Processors Need Aid

"An important part of the sugar produced by the industry from the 1943 crop cost more to produce than the net ceiling return for which it could be sold. Some processors sustained a loss . . . which if continued will be calamitous. Almost without exception, processors will realize a still poorer return from the 1944 crop.

"Other processors, if something is not done to relieve the situation, will be added to the group which sustained actual net losses in 1943.

"For companies representing more than 90 per cent of total American beet-sugar production, total earnings before Federal taxes averaged $14,458,521 from 1936 to 1939. For the 1943 crop . . . such earnings are estimated at only $4,523,075.

"The facts . . . show that the position of sugar-beet processors must be improved by agencies of the Federal Government, if the industry is to continue to contribute to the sugar and feed supplies of the nation."

So far the Government has permitted processors to raise the price of dried beet pulp, a by-product used for livestock feed, $8 a ton, or about 30 per cent; and the price of wet pulp 38 cents a ton. It has also permitted a five-cent increase in the price of sugar to primary handlers, to $5.40 a hundred pounds. Sugar company officials say this is not enough.

Hopes are high for a larger 1945 crop. The War Food Administration has already announced that growers will be paid 1944's average price of $12.50 a ton, and the industry believes that with a declining market and competing crop products, growing beets will become more attractive and farmers will turn once again to that old stand-by of much of the irrigation west, their traditional cash crop, the sugar beet.

Bennett Seeking Iron-Man Record Held by Karakas

When Max Bennett took his place in the line-up of the Pittsburgh Hornets on opening night, he tacitly served notice that the American Hockey League's "iron man" record of 211 consecutive games, including play-offs, was to be counted as one of his objectives this season. Prior to the start of the present campaign, Bennett had kept alive a string of 173 games without a break, a playing streak that was started on Nov. 30, 1941.

Outside of Pete Horeck of Cleveland, the Pittsburgh winger is the only player in the league who has a live string better than 100 games. All the others, who must be figured as having at least an outside chance, are far down the list in game totals and only one of them is a goalie who is in any position at present to dispute the record of 211 established by Mike Karakas of the Providence Reds.

Bennett has contributed one of the most remarkable feats American Hockey League fans have ever witnessed by way of demonstrating regularity on the ice. Moreover, he is one of the few original players of the league now in action. There have been only 13 who have succeeded in playing through eight campaigns and it is not strange that some of them are not around this season.

Through the eight seasons Bennett has played in no fewer than 433 games, which means he has missed only 11 contests in that period. The record includes, in addition to 406 regular season games, some 38 play-off contests. In four of the seasons he went through without a miss, enabling him to build up a string of 179 in one instance and his unfinished group of 173, which is now very much alive.

As matters now stand there are 13 strings which must be considered if there is a new "iron man" to be selected for the league. Six of the "live" strings are the work of Indianapolis skaters, while Cleveland owns up to three. They include:

Player, Team	Games
Bennett, Buffalo	173
P. Horock, Cleveland	104
Damore, Hershey	98
P. Bossone, Cleveland	93
L. Cunningham, Cleveland	63
Glover, Indianapolis	59
Morrison, Indianapolis	59
Olinski, Indianapolis	58
Ritson, Indianapolis	58
Sorrell, Indianapolis	56
Ruello, Indianapolis	53
Knipfel, Pittsburgh	52
Whittet, Providence	52

Pro Football Stars Edged By Collegians in Kicking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In view of the general impression that professional football is of a higher standard than that played by the major colleges, it may surprise some to know that the competitive kicking records in all three divisions are held by collegians.

The record for a punt is 89 yards by Al Braga of the University of San Francisco during a game with the University of Montana, Oct. 16, 1937. Best distance by a professional is 86 yards by Ralph Kercheval (Brooklyn) against the Chicago Bears, at Chicago, Oct. 20, 1935. Sammy Baugh's best distance is 85 yards for the Washington Redskins against Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1940. Another excellent punt by a professional was 84 yards by Dougal Russell for the Chicago Cardinals against the Chicago Bears, Sept. 11, 1938.

Longest Field Goal

The record for a field goal from placement has stood for 62 years and is held by James T. Haxall of Princeton who registered three points for his team from a distance of 65 yards in the game against Yale in 1882. Glenn Presnell of Detroit holds the professional record with a distance of 54 yards made against the Green Bay Packers, Oct. 7, 1934. Next best for the professionals is 52 yards by Lee Artoe (formerly of the University of California) for the Chicago Bears against the New York Giants, Oct. 27, 1940.

Mark Payne of Dakota Wesleyan holds the record for a field goal by dropkick with a distance of 63 yards made in the game against Northwest Normal in 1915. Other splended collegiate performances in this division were: 62 yards by Pat O'Dea of the University of Wisconsin against Northwestern University in 1898, a distance that was duplicated by Notre Dame's famous George Gipp in the game against Western Reserve in 1916. Best professional distance is 50 yards by Pat Driscoll for the Chicago Cardinals against Buffalo, 1922.

Forest Peters of Montana Frosh holds the record for most field goals in one season with 17; Harvard's all-time champion dropkicker, Charley Brickley, with 13 during the season of 1913, is in second place. Top of the list for the professionals is Jack Manders of the Chicago Bears with a total of 10 in 1934.

Three collegians each dropkicked five goals in a single game: H. W. Trafford accomplished this for Harvard against Cornell in 1890; the famous Walter Eckersall did likewise for the University of Chicago against the University of Illinois in 1905 and repeated that splendid performance against Nebraska in 1906; and Charley Brickley scored five goals with this type of kick in 1913. Best performance of this kind by a professional was four goals by Paddy Driscoll for the Chicago Cardinals against Columbus, Nov. 23, 1925.

Record for Placements

Record for most field goals by placement in one game is held by E. C. Robinson of Purdue University who kicked seven against Rose Poly in 1900. Professional record is three held jointly by Ralph Kercheval, in the game against Philadelphia Oct. 22, 1939, with distances of 44, 38, and 45 yards, and Phil Martinovich for Detroit against New York, Nov. 5, 1939, with distances of 37, 19, and 33 yards.

In the most-fields-goals section the honors are held by Charley Brickley with a total of 26 during his collegiate career which gave him an average of 8.2 goals per season. Best of the professionals was Jack Manders of the Chicago Bears with a total of 40 for the eight years from 1933 through 1940 and an average of five goals per season.

In the National Collegiate A. A. Football Guide for 1940 a scoring forward pass of 87 yards by Bradbury Robinson to John Schneider of the University of Saint Louis in a game against Kansas in 1906 was credited as being the longest on record and that distance has not been surpassed by any other passer since that date. On Oct. 15, 1935, Fred Crawford (at present serving as a bomber with the United States Forces in Europe) threw a forward pass of 83 yards for the Chicago Bears against the Washington Redskins in a game at Baltimore. Crawford (according to Russ Newland, Associated Press sports editor for San Francisco) stood on his own one-yard line and the ball was caught by teammate Ed Kawal on Washington's 16-yard line.

H. Archie Richardson

Detroit Promises To Be Contender For Hockey Title

DETROIT, Oct. 31 (AP)—Led by some of the National Hockey League's most gifted goal-getters, the Detroit Red Wings promise to be strong contenders in the NHL this season.

Eleven members of last year's team, which finished second to the championship Montreal Canadiens, are among the 15 players available to Manager-Coach Jack Adams.

The way the Wings beat Boston, 7 to 1, in their first game on Sunday, upheld Adams' opinion that "we're 50 per cent stronger than we were this time last year. . . . I wouldn't be surprised if we were the best-conditioned club in the league for the first few games."

Veterans include such talented performers as Forwards Syd Howe, Carl Liscombe, Modere (Mud) Bruneteau, Joe Carveth, and Murray Armstrong and Defenseman Bill Hollett.

Other holdovers are Bill Quackenbush, Harold Jackson, Cully Simon, and Goalie Conny Dion. Then there is Don Grosso who seems headed for a big season after having been handicapped a year ago by a broken wrist.

Liscombe led the club in scoring last winter with 36 goals and 37 assists for 73 points and a club record. Howe, who has tallied 206 goals in his NHL career, was right up with the leaders with 32 goals and 28 assists for 60 points. Carveth had 56 points, Bruneteau 53, Grosso 57, Hollett 34, and Armstrong, who joined the club late in the season, 34.

"We have only four new men," Adams asserted. "Two of the four—Larry Thibeault and Jud McAtee—rate as established minor leaguers. As for the other two rookies, Ted Lindsay and Steve Wochy, they have already demonstrated more ability than some of the players who were on the roster at the start of last season."

Pic Coach Opens School at Arena

More than 200 boys jammed Boston Arena this morning for the first session in the week-long hockey school for American born youngsters.

Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics, who is directing the school, gave the boys a lecture on equipment, skating, and holding of a hockey stick, and then turned the session into one of general skating. The school will continue each morning through Saturday.

Most of the Olympics hockey team arrived in Boston last night after their two-weeks' training period in Quebec City. Their arrival here was delayed a day because of a mix-up in regulations at the Canadian border. The boys, who were taken from the train to fill out a necessary bank form yesterday, were then allowed to continue to Boston.

Bruins Get Jennings

The Boston Bruins have announced the acquisition of Rightwing Bill Jennings from the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League in exchange for Rightwing Pete Leswick and an unannounced sum of cash.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Texas Pete Cawthon should have waited another day before he quit as Brooklyn Tigers coach . . . He couldn't have seen any more odd happenings on Halloween than he did in Dodgertown . . . This year's Tigers have lost five straight games and not one by more than seven points—the last two were 17-14 and Washington's winning field goal hit the cross bar. Pete said he never had seen that happen before in all his coaching days . . . Incidentally, it wasn't the Ebbets Field fans who ran Cawthon out of Brooklyn but the other common complaint—front office interference.

* * *

Commenting on wartime changes in college football yesterday, Coach Carl Snavely of Cornell remarked: "The players have to take a day off occasionally to go and draw their pay. That's a little different." . . . Maybe he wasn't pointing the finger at anyone in particular but it sounded as if the difference came in taking a day off.

* * *

Vince (Meal Check) Di Maggio of the Pirates made 82 hits last season and struck out 85 times . . . Lou Little's explanation of the Illinois touchdown against Notre Dame that was called back because of "too much time" is that Buddy Young is expected to run at a 10-seconds-per-100-yards clip and he was a shade slower on that gallop . . . The first international soccer match in Europe since France was liberated drew 30,000 spectators in Paris a month ago to see the British services team team beat France 5-0. The next day the same British team defeated Belgium 3-0 at Brussels.

* * *

During the Iowa Seahawks-Fort Warren game the other day, the Seahawks' Randall Rushing couldn't get a pass away and tried to run instead . . . After great effort he got to the line of scrimmage before being smeared . . . As he lay there, trying to regain his breath, Halfback Bob Smith leaned over him and said, in all seriousness, "Gee, Randy, I would have blocked that guy, but I didn't think you'd get this far."

* * *

Lieut. Bill Dudley wears the name number—35—playing for Randolph Field that he did as All-America back at Virginia . . . Capt. Roy Terry, former Syracuse U. soccer star who is chief chaplain for the 15th Air Force Fighter Command in Italy, is organizing several basketball teams and expects to have "pretty fair" competition this winter. If necessary he could call on his C. O., Brig. Gen. Dean Strother, who was a better-than-fair courtman at West Point . . . Dick Hartley, sub halfback on the Ottumwa, Iowa Naval Air Station team, is claiming one season football record. Against Camp Ellis, Oct. 22, he intercepted six passes.

Reds and Hornets Dominate Scoring In Minor Circuit

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Hornets and the Providence Reds dominated the scoring parade in the first two weeks of the American Hockey League season and took over all eight of the leading scoring positions. Pittsburgh held the dominating position with six representatives in the select list.

Wendell Jamieson and Tony Hemmerling of the Hornets were only a point apart at the head of the list, the former with 11 points, the latter with 10. Jamison's points consisted of two goals and nine assists while Hemmerling had six goals and four assists.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Jamieson, Pittsburgh	2	9	11
Hemmerling, Pittsburgh	6	4	10
Bennett, Pittsburgh	1	7	8
Forget, Providence	3	5	8
Klein, Pittsburgh	4	4	8
Lauzon, Providence	4	4	8
Roubell, Pittsburgh	4	4	8
Gracie, Pittsburgh	1	6	7

Game Forfeited

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—President Maurice A. Podoloff of the American Hockey League has announced a game played on Oct. 25 between Indianapolis and Hershey has been awarded to the latter by a 3-0 score because Indianapolis used three members of the Detroit National League club.

Originally, Indianapolis outscored Hershey, 7-3. Podoloff said the use of the Detroit trio violated the American League's player loan rule.

Flak Respected

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—T/Sergeant Joseph J. Bushek, a veteran B-24 gunner who flew on 33 missions from England and a former Philadelphia scholastic football star, has this to say about anti-aircraft fire:

"Flak is like an under-rated opponent; you don't take it seriously but you learn to respect it fast."

To Induct Parker

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 31 (AP) — Charley Parker, national champion sprinter, will be inducted into military service at Fort Sam Houston Reception Center Nov. 17, his draft board has informed him.

The former San Antonio high school track star climaxed a brilliant schoolboy career by winning two races at last summer's National AAU meet in New York City.

Star at Start

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 31 (AP)—Carlos Fetterolf, of Hartford, Conn., never played football until this year, but he led Norwich University to a 13-to-6 victory over Maine Saturday. He scored both of Norwich's touchdowns, one on a 60-yard punt return. Coach Stan Keck said he decided to use him as a back after learning he had been a speedy second baseman in high school.

Dominion Rule Change Denied

OTTAWA, Oct. 31 (CP)—Government sources said yesterday they had heard nothing of a suggestion that King George VI should rule his dominions personally instead of through a Governor-General.

The Sydney, Australia, Daily Telegraph carried a dispatch from Theo Moody, a correspondent who covered the Montreal Commonwealth Air Conference last week, that a group of leading Canadians had suggested to Prime Minister Mackenzie King that King George should establish his court in each dominion or colony for two months of each year.

The Prime Minister's office said that nothing was known of the proposal there.

The Sydney newspaper said that the Canadians' move was "a counter to the strong Canadian feeling to have a Canadian-appointed Governor-General."

Ottawa authorities said the appointment of a new Governor General is made only after the dominion concerned has been consulted. There is no bar to the appointment of a Canadian to the office.

$3,000,000 'Gift' to New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—At midnight tonight, more than $3,000,000 that has lain unclaimed in New York State banks for more than 15 years will be turned over to the State Comptroller unless called for by rightful owners.

Most of this sum is in accounts with savings banks, trust companies, and savings and loan associations here. Although vigorous efforts have been made since July 1 to locate missing depositors or their heirs, relatively few have appeared.

One institution, the Williamsburg Savings Bank, has $312,068 in Christmas accounts, and $9,743 in installment payments on Liberty bonds of World War I for which the owners have not been found.

Accounts which pass to the State Comptroller after Oct. 31 may still be claimed, but names of the owners will be published only in Albany three times in the next seven years, after which time the statute of limitation applies. Three quarters of the sum is placed in the State General Fund, the remainder kept on hand by the Comptroller to meet claims and expenses.

Frank Thorpe, playing with the San Francisco Packers, is a nephew of Jim Thorpe. Frank stands six four and weighs 250.

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Cameron Refuses Comment on Teams

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Duke should know after losing to both Army and Navy but Coach Eddie Cameron of the Blue Devils wards off queries about which is the better team with an evasive, "Wait until Dec. 2."

The Durham, N. C., University eleven fell before Navy, 7-0, and lost to Army, 27-7, but Cameron's only comment is, "I wouldn't like to be playing on a civilian team against either the Middies or Cadets in late November. They get and keep the same elevents all season and get better as they go along."

Draft Meeting

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Major league baseball's annual draft meeting will be held tomorrow in the office of Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis.

Big league clubs at the meeting will make their selections from the minor teams in the reverse order in which they finished the 1944 season. This year's first choice will go to the National League's last place team—Philadelphia — and the American League's cellar club, Washington, getting second choice.

European Classified

(Continued)

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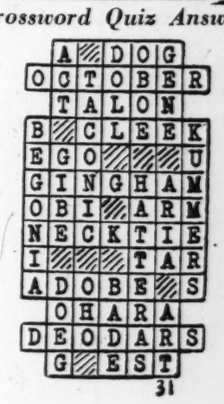

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

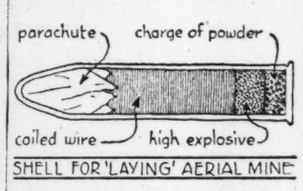
How Aerial Mines Might Trap Enemy Aircraft?

A Swiss inventor has proposed an ingenious sort of aerial mine. The plan involves virtually filling the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of the attacking plane (or planes) with charges of high explosive dangling from wires.

However, since such a curtain of steel is wanted only at a certain time and in a certain place, the next problem was how to get it up there when needed.

The suggestion of the inventor is that an antiaircraft projectile be used to shoot the wire and pendent charge, together with a small parachute attached to the upper end of the wire to slow its fall.

The parachute is packed in the tapering nose of the projectile. At a predetermined height, a moderate charge of powder is detonated, pushing the forward portion of the projectile out of its case. The case containing the high explosive



SHELL FOR 'LAYING' AERIAL MINE

being relatively light is more affected by the wind pressure than the heavy, tapered nose of the shell, and tends to lag, acting as a drag to unreel the coiled wire.

After all the wire has unwound, the charge (acting as a wind anchor) straightens out the wire with a jerk that dislodges the parachute from the nose of the projectile. Released from its confining quarters, the parachute billows out and supports the wire and its attached explosive charge.

Such antiaircraft projectiles, used in sufficient quantity and at the right time and place, might certainly provide an extremely effective barrier to the passage of hostile aircraft.

It is interesting to note that a very similar proposal, advocating the shooting aloft of simple wire tapes in which enemy aircraft were expected to become disastrously enmeshed (but without having high explosive charges attached) was made by an American professor during World War I. —W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Anecdote

Coolidge Saw a Way

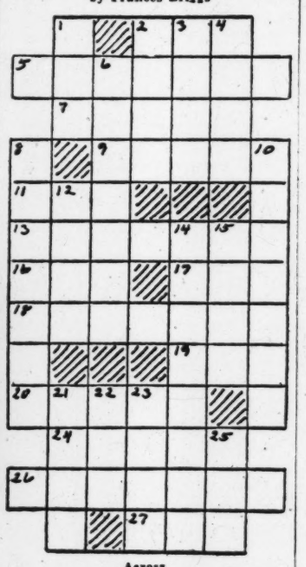
When Calvin Coolidge was Vice-President, he one day had a call from a bank president in Washington. This gentleman, all business, solemnly began to tell of how sound an institution he headed; that, although it was comparatively new, no safer or more reliable place could be found for a man to put his money.

Finally, he came to the point. Would the Vice-President honor the bank with a deposit? Any amount, however small, would be appreciated.

The visitor's serious manner was too much for Coolidge. With a smile, he inquired, "Why don't you make me an honorary depositor?"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
2—Rip van Winkle's "Wolf" was what?
5—According to Helen Hunt Jackson, what month has "bright blue weather"?
7—Eagle's claw is what?
8—What is an iron club used by golfers?
11—Self.
13—What kind of dog was calico cat's adversary?
16—Japanese sash.
17—Branch.
18—What is a cravat?
19—Sailor.
20—What is a sun-baked brick used for building houses in New Mexico?
24—Who wrote "K-K-K-Katy"?
26—What East Indian trees are mentioned in title of a Kipling tale?
27—Suffix.

Down
1—Would you expect Sacha Guitry to run, act, or fly?
2—In Offenbach's opera, Olympia is what?
3—Leon Goossens plays what musical instrument?
4—What is first name of Mr. Fowler, journalist, novelist, and playwright?
6—Mt. Equinox is highest peak of what mountains?
8—What tropical perennial is popular in U. S. as an indoor plant?
10—Who is author of the play "Her Master's Voice" (poss.)?
12—What is an expression of sarcastic scorn?
14—What is name of a cape of North Carolina?
15—Tune.
21—Who was chief of Saul's herdmen?
22—Exclamation.
23—What is past tense of "bid"?
25—Craft.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Photo by Carl C. Dudley, Twin Falls, Idaho

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In Lighter Vein

The Artist In Him

While strolling along the street one morning James M. Whistler was attracted by the outside display of the corner produce store. Something about the arrangement of the fruits and vegetables caused the artist in him to shudder. Pausing, he eyed the display with profound disaste.

The owner of the shop, assuming that the monocled passer-by was a waiting customer, hastened outside to serve him. The artist, his eyes riveted on the display, paid no heed to him. The peaches, he noticed, were nestled against the oranges; the black grapes were sprawled over the black plums—that was all that concerned him. His lip curled in disgust at this offensive color combination.

Suddenly he reached forward, placed the grapes next to the oranges and the peaches close to the plums. This done, he straightened up, nodded his head with satisfaction and proceeded on his way, while the bewildered greengrocer stared after him.

—Milwaukee Journal

Clue in the Cooking

The cook was having a day off and she came wearing a very stylish frock.

"Why, Mary," said her employer, admiringly, "what a nice dress. It would be hard to distinguish the difference between the lady of the house and the cook."

"Don't you worry, mum," replied Mary. "The cooking would tell."

Brevities

Records found in Paris reveal that $700,000 worth of Persian rugs were bought for Adolf Hitler. We assume that the Führer is using them for decoration, not for mastication.—The New Yorker.

A new record was set in a suburban town the other day, when the water department dug up the street 20 minutes after the highway department had put on the new surface.—Boston Globe.

A Verse for Today . . .

The righteous also shall hold on his way, and he that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger.—JOB 17:9

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Charles Allen

"Are you satisfied now that I haven't put an excess value on it?"

Practical Philanthropy

New York

A large, self-service department store, specializing in women's attire, had for some time found it necessary to post its premises with signs warning that the stealing of merchandise was a serious and punishable offense.

Today, this store finds it unnecessary to display such signs. The solution to this difficult problem was due to the wise and humane action of the store's owner. Many investigations of previous pilferings had too often revealed that the culprit was a young girl student from a near-by high school. Further inquiries into this juvenile delinquency disclosed that the girl could not afford to buy the desired garment any more than she could bear the humiliation of presenting a shabby appearance before her classmates. As a result, the youngster helped herself from the store's counters and hoped that she could get away with it.

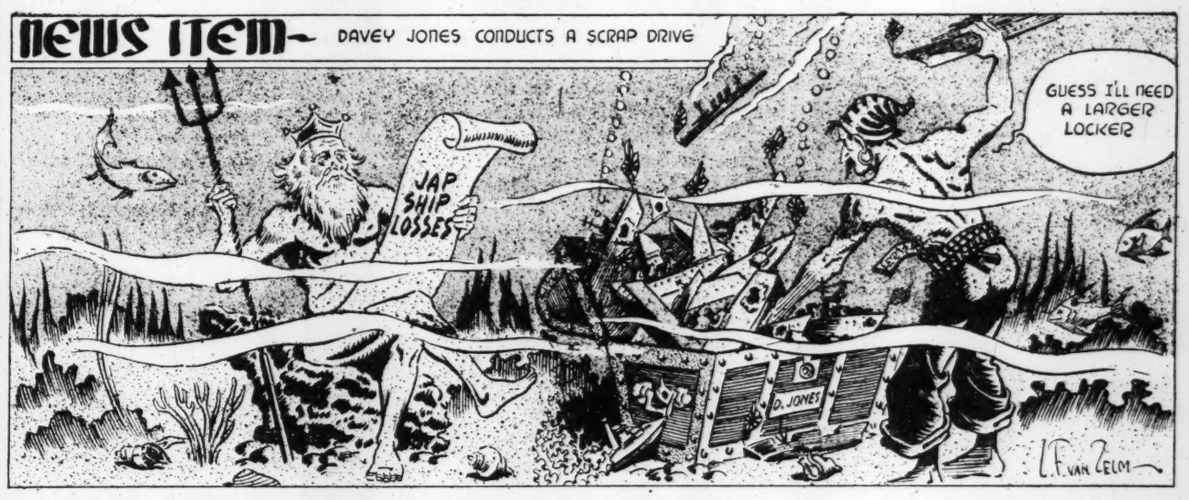
The store's owner, himself the father of several daughters, understood the problems confronting these youngsters and disliked to start any action that would place a black mark against them.

Accordingly, he made arrangements with the high school authorities to inform him of any girl too poor to buy needed clothes. A note from the student's teacher was enough to supply her with a new outfit.

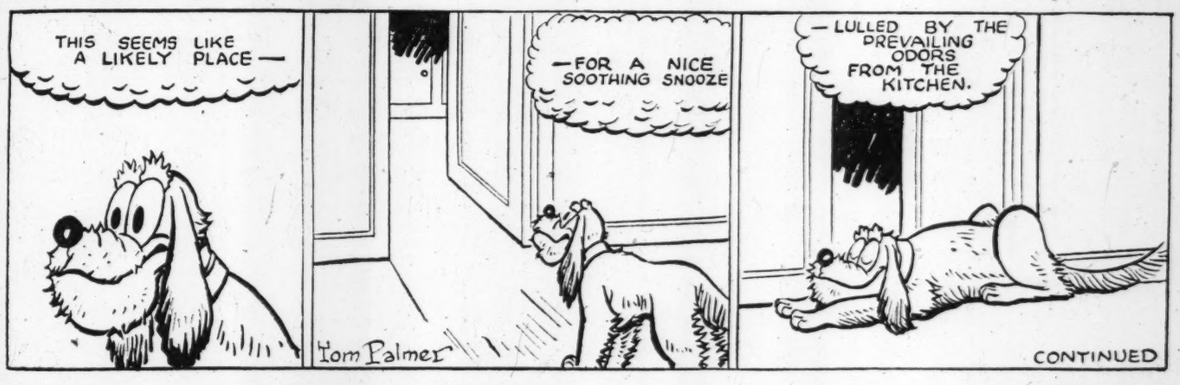
It is not to be wondered at that the unpleasant signs have proved unnecessary.

No-Car Days

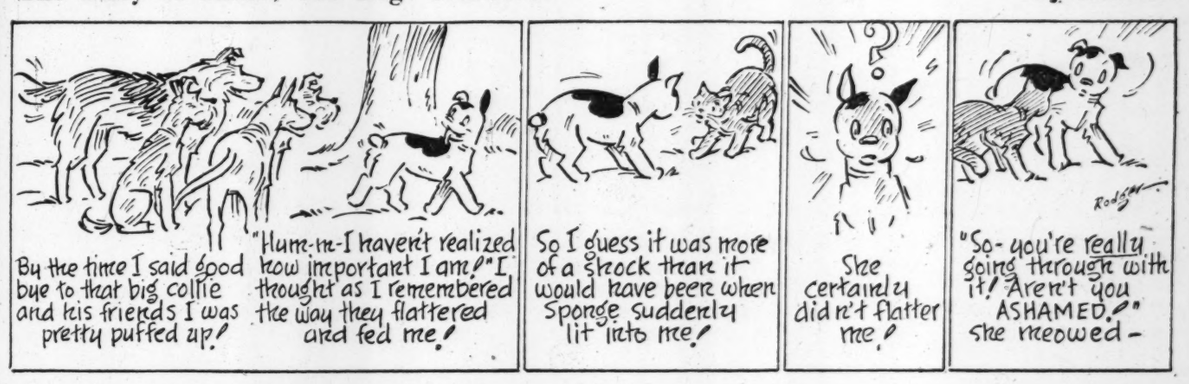
Mexican regulations require that cars be kept idle one day a week to conserve tires; a windshield sticker on each car shows the day it is not to be used.



The Taffles—*Kitchen Breezes* By PALMER


THIS SEEMS LIKE A LIKELY PLACE—
—FOR A NICE SOOTHING SNOOZE
—LULLED BY THE PREVAILING ODORS FROM THE KITCHEN.
Tom Palmer
CONTINUED

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Critic* By RODGERS


By the time I said good bye to that big collie and his friends I was pretty puffed up!
"Hum-m-I haven't realized how important I am!" I thought as I remembered the way they flattered and fed me!
So I guess it was more of a shock than it would have been when Sponge suddenly bit into me!
She certainly didn't flatter me!
"So-you're really going through with it! Aren't you ASHAMED!" she meowed-
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Undercover Work!* By THE HAGERS

THIS OLD HOUSE LOOKS GLOOMY AT DUSK. I'LL LIGHT A CANDLE.
WAS THAT WINDOW OPEN WHEN WE WENT UPSTAIRS?
CALM YOURSELF, WADDLES.
DON'T YOU KNOW IT'S HALLOWE'EN?
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Our Conclusion

This newspaper has weighed the issues developed in the Presidential campaign and has come to the conclusion that the election of Governor Dewey would better serve the welfare of the United States. Respecting the right of others to make their own evaluation, we here state briefly the chief considerations that have entered into our decision:

Fourth Term. We have regarded the long-cherished unwritten rule of two terms much more seriously than do those who see it merely as a tradition or cynically use it as a smokescreen for partisanship.

We do not believe that Franklin Roosevelt is going to make himself a dictator. We do believe that anything which brings the people to suppose that the purpose, power, and wisdom of the American people can be properly expressed only by one personality weakens the roots of self-reliant self-government. We decry and oppose the obsession with personality which takes the form of hate; it is no less dangerous than that which takes the form of worship. But both feed on long tenure in the Presidency.

Long tenure smothers alternative leadership. The third term was advocated as a necessity in a crisis. So is a fourth. Will there be no grave national problems in 1948? Long tenure tends to collect the encrustations of officialdom, to harden old animosities and administrative conflicts, to take a President more and more out of touch with the people, and to develop a "papa-knows-best" attitude which is the antithesis of democracy.

Other practical and nonpartisan disadvantages today add to those which Jefferson foresaw. Item: The existence of 3,300,000 Federal employees. All of these may not feel a personal obligation to keep a President in office, but certainly many of them do and they influence a multitude among their families and friends. Item: The possibility of reshaping the whole judicial system. Mr. Roosevelt has not only already refashioned the Supreme Court; he has appointed 165 of the 275 principal Federal judges, and in that number somehow found only two Republicans qualified.

Foreign Policy. This newspaper was among the earliest to warn of isolationism and appeasement. We favored a stronger policy of resistance to aggression when Japan went into Manchuria, when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia, when the democracies appeased the Fascists in Spain, China, and Czechoslovakia. We have long supported the Hull tariff policy and consider the lowering of trade barriers one of the chief hopes for peace. We have applauded Mr. Roosevelt's peace planning so far as it has developed.

But Governor Dewey has now taken a parallel position on international cooperation and the enforcement of peace. He has declared himself in favor of giving the American representative on the World Security Council "adequate power for swift action" to prevent aggression. On one point he has been even more specific than the President—in favoring the Austin-Connally plan for fixing the procedures for American participation by a simple majority vote of Congress. Mr. Dewey has shown a tremendous growth in understanding of world affairs. We have good reason to believe that his purpose is as sincere as his position is clear.

Can he carry his party with him? We have many times criticized the Republican record in Congress on the arms embargo, conscription, Lend-Lease and tariffs. We do not believe the isolationists have all seen the light. We think citizens will need to bear down on them for more specific pledges to make American participation in peace-policing really effective—whoever is elected.

We believe Republicans in Congress should co-operate with a Democratic President as well as a Republican in peacemaking. But as a practical matter we recognize that Governor Dewey has certain advantages in obtaining bipartisan support for the peace. He has already managed wisely to bring many of his party leaders into a co-operative attitude, whereas Mr. Roosevelt in his peace efforts would inherit considerable opposition to himself and to the New Deal from Congressmen of both parties. And he would lack the leverage of patronage which a new President could command at the beginning of his term.

An additional and highly important point in weighing the foreign policy issue is that of performance as distinguished from planning. There is increasing evidence that the administrative confusions and conflicts of the Roosevelt régime are bungling the actual conduct of American relations with other nations. This has managed to build up great resentment toward the United States among Frenchmen, Italians, Poles, Spaniards, Latin Americans, and Yugoslavs.

No one knows how much of the new stiffening of German resistance is due to the amazing episode in which Mr. Roosevelt allowed Secretary Morgenthau to by-pass the State and War Departments and bring out a plan for German industry with which Herr Goebbels was able to frighten all Germans. Millions of Americans have been rendered uneasy by such appointments as that of Robert Murphy as chief adviser to General Eisenhower on Germany and of Jefferson Caffery as Ambassador to France, to say nothing of other evidence that reactionary and clerical influences operate widely in American foreign policy.

Domestic Issues. Here full employment and full production appear to be the first postwar objectives. We are not satisfied that either party has a sure-fire solution. Mr. Roosevelt is widely credited for winning a considerable measure of recovery in his first two terms, but there were still 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 unemployed in 1940. The Democrats offer no new assurance and, while saying private industry can provide jobs, seem to approach the problem with a defeatist, punitive attitude. We believe the Republicans are more likely to provide an atmosphere in which private enterprise will operate with enthusiasm.

The prospects for effective action both on domestic and foreign affairs cannot be adequately appraised without noting the situation in Congress. The President has gradually built up an opposition coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans which for months has refused to accept his leadership. It has gone along on war measures, but has rejected White House proposals like the soldiers' vote bill and carried its own over the President's veto, as on the tax bill and the Smith-Connally Act.

Congress may be changed somewhat in the election, but unless Mr. Roosevelt should be elected by a landslide, political observers believe there is considerable prospect that the Republicans will control the House of Representatives. It is unlikely that they can gain enough to organize the Senate this year, but the coalition opposition to the President would remain. He could hardly hope to carry through any extensive program of domestic legislation under such conditions, and a more probable situation would be a dangerous stalemate.

A further practical consideration in surveying the prospects under a continuation of the Roosevelt regime is the political mortgages which the President has accumulated. One of these is his great indebtedness to the Congress of Industrial Organizations and its Political Action Committee. This relationship has already embittered the split in the American labor movement. How can the debt be paid off without giving one section of the labor movement undue power over national policy? Another mortgage would be held by the Kellys and the Hagues. How would it be paid off?

One of the gravest issues is the trend toward regimentation and socialization which the New Deal greatly speeded. Both candidates are now promising very similar Federal controls over farm prices and wages. Both favor labor and social security policies which run roughly parallel. We believe the Republicans would go more slowly along this path and with more respect for individual liberties and more care for economy and efficiency in administration. The Republicans may at times be less aware of the common man's aspirations but they are also less open to paternalistic and collectivist theories and to the influence of corrupt big city machines.

Other issues enter the campaign, but these are the big ones. We believe that on domestic issues the vast majority of Americans would not think of a Fourth Term. Those who believe that the differences between candidates and parties on foreign policies override all other considerations are entitled to their own judgment. For ourselves we find that the weighing of issues brings us to a clear conclusion—that changing horses is the best way to get across the streams ahead.

Berlin and Tokyo Papers Please Copy

"My Brother Below in That Sub"

(From a Naval Officer in the South Pacific)

As an anti-submarine officer, it is my duty to drop depth charges on enemy submarines. Before I pull the firing key which releases them, I realize that no permanent peace or victory is to be won by the side which merely kills the greatest number of men, or does the greatest amount of damage.

My brother down below in that sub must learn the real Christian ideals either here or hereafter. My job is to help teach them. It's too bad that I have to use TNT, but since that is the method they understand and have chosen, "suffer it to be so now." I'll have to use it. Really, it is surprising to note the number of times we have been able to force the sub to surface and thereby not have to kill the inmates.

(From Pvt. Max Kreutzer in the Pacific Area)

Our supply sergeant engaged me in an interesting conversation one afternoon and he soon discovered that I was musical. "Max," says he, "we'll have to get you a violin." With a surprised enthusiasm, I asked, "Where could anyone get a violin on this island?" "Leave it to me, Max, I think I know where." The following day he called me, saying, "Max, the violin is in my supply room now."

That evening, after the movies, I played for the boys, and our C. O. came in and had them sing songs while I played. We had a grand time. Now I can practice whenever I want. Lanny Ross is down here somewhere, and they expect him to put on a show and also have me do a few numbers. . . .

God is mapping our course from here onward, as He has before, a good, clear, direct path toward victory in peace and home. We are following His beacon light toward home. How sure and safe our path lies with Him. He knows the way. Grateful to Him that we know it, too.

(From a Canadian in the Fleet Air Arm of the Royal Navy)

This week they have started something new at the station. The Admiralty has decided to follow the lead of the Army by holding small discussion groups. Each morning and afternoon a group of about fifteen men is selected. A young man from Alberta and myself went to a group yesterday afternoon. The topic was "Postwar Housing." Though we two Canadians didn't have very much to say about the British housing problem, we thoroughly enjoyed the discussion.

Britain apparently has need of some four to five million homes after the war. It appears that the prefabricated home will have to do the job for the time being, largely because of the need of speed, but many of the British do not like the idea of building homes that will be of a temporary nature. They take as much pride in something that is old as Americans and Canadians do in something new.

Some of the group were concerned that should slums be cleared out by moving many of the workers to outlying districts, then the amount of countryside would be diminished. As much as Canadians appreciate the beauty of England, this argument is a little too difficult to accept. But most of the British seemed to view the problem very much the same as we do, and are not too hesitant about changes.

(From Edgar O. Bowles, American Field Service Ambulance Driver in Italy)

The farmyard where our ambulances are parked is a beehive of activity this morning. They are having a threshing. The threshing machine looks like the vintage of 1870 or earlier—all tied together with baling wire, and shaking and creaking at a terrific rate. It is powered by an old, old steam engine, that spouts steam from every joint, and looks to be in imminent danger of complete eruption—a sort of partially harnessed Vesuvius. But despite the shakes and whines and rattles the old machine is doing a very swift and effective job.

The wheat harvest here in Italy is one of the best they have had. Some of the wheat would make Dakota proud. It's a most fortunate thing for our postwar efforts this coming winter, too, because the staple diet is now pretty well assured, and it will lighten the burden of feeding the civilian population. Most of the crops were good, but the fruit and vegetable crops were largely wasted, at least for the civilians, because there were no canning or drying facilities, and transportation from the farms to the cities was lacking. It's a shame, because the fruits and vegetables were excellent in quality and astonishing in quantity.

How can the land keep its fertility after two thousand years of cultivation? We speak of farmed-out land in the United States after 50 or 60 years, but here it yields on and on without cessation. It never gets an off season in Italy!

Mirror of World Opinion

Casting Out Fear

The woman remarked: "I believe that should we do away with fear there would be no war." The woman was right. Moreover, she could have enlarged her statement, making it inclusive of many forms of evil, for fear, which is nothing more than the doubting of God, is at the root of world dismay and suffering.

But having come upon fear how are we to eject it from our lives? How are we to rise up against it successfully? Can we hope to do it by reading "escape" literature? Can we think to do it by filling our lives with pleasures, by scurrying here and there in pursuit of entertainment? Such procedure will not rout fear. This is a mere running away from the monster. And at length it will find us out and seek to devour us.

How then do away with fear? Where then is our help? It is an old and a new help. It has come to us from the past and it is a joy in our present. . . .

Jesus of Nazareth told his disciples to seek the kingdom of righteousness first and that all things would be added unto them. This realm is the domain of Spirit, Love. . . . Through contemplation of it, through letting it flood our consciousness and light the innermost places of our thought, fear is ejected. . . .

Fill thought with good. Fill it with gratitude for the little blessings which are all around us and are contributing to our welfare. Fill it with gratitude for the spiritual reality of man as the child of God. Fill it with the Lord's Prayer frequently voiced and with such Psalms as the 23rd and 91st. The epistles of Paul are rich with sayings which if held in mind will vanquish fear. . . .

Those who have warred against fear and won a sense of peace will know what John meant when he wrote "There is no fear in love, but perfect love casteth out fear." —*Dayton* (Ohio) *Journal-Herald.*

Military Training

The Methodist conference of Southern California and Arizona adopted a resolution opposing compulsory universal military training in time of peace.

It is by no means certain that compulsory universal military service will be a necessity in the United States in peacetime. But if, as events shape up, such a policy should appear necessary to safeguard peace and security, it should not be left out of consideration.

Military training for militarism's sake is obviously the development which is feared. But that, too, in the words of the Methodist resolution, is "alien to the American way of life." What is not alien to the American way is for Americans to fight when necessary to preserve their freedom. They ought not always to have to do it under the disadvantage of an almost complete lack of preparation. — *Lawrence* (Kan.) *Journal-World.*

Plenty of Room for Postwar Planning

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

There are still going to be a lot of unanswered questions, even after we know the name of the next President next week. We won't have much time to find the answers, either. One of the biggest is how we are going to find jobs for everybody after the war.

The election has temporarily blotted out the fact that there isn't much time left to lay plans, and that not many plans have actually been laid.

The European war may last into 1945, but it hardly seems possible that the Germans can go on much longer. And with Japanese sea power tottering, the Pacific war may not last so long as some thought.

That leaves the considerable problem of finding civilian jobs for 11 million servicemen, finding peacetime jobs for several million war workers, and converting to a full employment economy a newly-tooled-up America capable, it is estimated, of turning out more than one-and-one-half times as many goods as it ever bought in its best peacetime year.

There are other rather sizable problems, too. The War Department will have $60,000,000,000 of surplus stocks to dispose of, about one third the annual total production of the country. Who gets that? The Government owns $15,000,000,000 of big new war plants. How will those be disposed of, in an economy which has not evolved the political instrumentalities for the handling of mixed concerns—Government participation in industrial activity—which are commonplace in Scandinavian and British Commonwealths? There are, too, the problems of wage and price controls. Are we going to wipe those out immediately, as some people hope, with a backlog of private savings likely to reach $100,000,000,000 competing for scarce available goods? Then there's agriculture. What happens when the bottom drops out of the food market, if we let that happen as after World War One?

America is enjoying a tremendous boom economy based on war and there is accompanying it some of the easy optimism that there was in the 1920's, before the big crash. Optimism and self-confidence are good things, particularly if they go hand in hand with planning and forethought. Most economists don't agree that private enterprise, all by itself, can solve the foregoing problems. It is foreign to American thinking to believe that the Government can handle them either. There must be the closest kind of partnership between Government and industry in the tremendously complicated days ahead if this boom is to be stabilized. Hitherto, it has always seemed inevitable that a boom in a free economy must sooner or later end in depression.

Everybody hopes that increased consumption will take care of the matter and keep additional millions employed. Well, if it does, it will come by planning and not by accident. At present the Government is taking about half the national production, and most everybody is employed. To keep the same or even a somewhat smaller number employed after the war will mean that we shall all have to wear more, eat more, use more, and buy more. America will end the war physically equipped, as the Twentieth Century Fund dramatically puts it, "to give every family in the country what we know in the United States as a middle-class standard of living."

The physical equipment will be there. The United States will be able to make the goods in peace as it did in war. But will we? Have we perfected democratic instrumentalities to a point where we can distribute, and are willing to consume, the goods we can make? People won't buy and consume a maximum of goods unless they feel secure. The penalty for not using full productive power is unemployment. It is a cumulative penalty, too, particularly in a boom economy, for the unemployment spreads, consumption declines, factories close, and then you have breadlines.

Breadlines, in a nation that has just demobilized 11 million ex-soldiers, can be pretty dangerous.

If anybody failed to see the need of planning, a quick survey of some of the factors I have touched on should help refresh the memory. What Congress has done so far seems to me to have been tragically little.

We won't know until next Wednesday who the next President will be. But we can be pretty sure of one thing: He will have plenty of problems.

Travels in America

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

A month's travel in the United States, from New England to the Northwest, and to Texas and the Gulf, and back through the Central West, is a very thrilling thing in these days. You have only to stop at any crossroads to see things happening. People have never been so busy before. Never have so many interesting things been going on. Never have we had more need to think of tomorrow.

We are, for one thing, in the very last stage of a tremendously important political decision. Although a good deal of tension has been aroused, there is nonetheless an undercurrent of poise and balance. Broadly speaking, the Nation seems to realize that whichever candidate is elected, we must make the subsequent demonstration of national unity. The problems that lie ahead cannot be solved on the basis of partisanship, and a bridging of the gap between factions must be achieved if we are to meet the problems of the peace.

Generations of soldiers and sailors and airmen have graduated from training establishments, and are winning great victories afield. And now the process of training is being tapered off. Our force is in being, no longer embryonic. Many camps are almost deserted. Many air strips are just broad stretches of paving in the desert.

In industrial production, the peak has been reached and passed in numerous lines. Great gleaming factories, air-conditioned, dehumidified, indirectly lit, are practically deserted. Such derelicts of war are, in a way, almost as sad to see as ruined cities. It was mournful, the other day, to stand in such a factory and see the final wing assembly of a great bomber plant on which the workers had sardonically inscribed the words: "The End."

But in other factories, even now the peak of production has not been reached. In the shipyards of the Pacific Coast they are urgently seeking workers and more workers, and their schedules of certain types of ships are seriously behind. In some plane factories, new types behind locked doors betoken complete retooling and vast new production. And some factories, in unmentionable lines, are just coming into production.

The stir of achievement is thrilling America today. Industry has jumped 20 years or more of technological progress in three years. There is scarcely an industry which is not using techniques that will carry its peacetime production into new and exciting areas. This is particularly true in petroleum, chemistry, and light metals. But it is also true in fabrication, in design, in mass-production methods, and in engineering.

Moreover, the economic and industrial geography of the country has changed, and indubitably much of the change will persist. Industry has been decentralized. The Northeast and Central West will not be stripped of industry, but they must share production with new factories along the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific slope.

Management has made great strides, too. New generations of industrial leadership have come into being. While there will doubtless be a postwar trial of strength with labor, there is at least a hope that the experience of labor-management committees will have raised the possibility of ultimate co-operation. Possibly labor leadership has also learned lessons.

These are just a few of the major phenomena. They hint at the problems we face: the reabsorption of our millions of service men and women, and the readjustment of the millions of formerly nonindustrial workers who are now in factory jobs. Many of the hundreds of thousands of housewives who have donned overalls will be glad to go back to the homemaking job. We will realize that many of the gleaming new factories are as expendable as the tanks or airplanes they made.

We are an adaptable nation. We will organize the new America that lies ahead. Perhaps we will do it in the mood of the committee which recently reported that the best and most economic postwar use of the vast bomber factory in the South would be to convert it to the mass-production of poultry. That's for two chickens in every pot.

Somehow the conversion of the bomber plant into a poultry farm, likely to affect the price of chicken all over America, is symbolic of the transition we face. I believe we will demonstrate our capacity to beat swords into plowshares, and Flying Fortresses into fried chicken.

Maine, Land and Sea

The Bookshelf

In the words of young Jason Ripple, in Richard Matthews Hallet's FOOTHOLD OF EARTH (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50), peace begins at home. "If you haven't got it on your street, it's time to begin patching up a peace and pulling all one way."

Besides that, Mr. Hallet is bent on telling a stirring sea yarn, and on portraying the two worlds in which men like Jason Ripple lived, the world of Roger's Inlet and that on shipboard, and telling of their craving for security, which could be satisfied only by the stability of their home on shore.

"I don't want to come home and find war right in the four walls of my own house," is Jason's lesson for all home folk right now.

Jason, returning from his first experience in having the ship on which he was third mate torpedoed under him, saw Roger's Inlet with the clarity of re-discovery.

One by one, Jason met the home folks again. His mother, so neat a housekeeper, so scolding, and so good; his grandfather, Big-Footed Ed, a mighty man in his day, the Targletons, man and wife, who lived in the same house and never spoke to each other, Bill Pingree, the village ne'er-do-well, who became the voice of conscience for Jason—all these are as real as one's own neighbors, though a little more accentuated. And there are the Redferns. The substance of the book is Maine folk on land and sea.

The town was divided. Some time ago, part of the town wanted to separate itself from the rest of it, and after much discussion in a heated town meeting, old Eli Pettigrew got up and shouted, "Let her be divid," and divid she was. But that division did not put an end to another of long standing, a division between Ripples and Redferns, and their respective adherents. Jason went to sea to get away from falling in love with Nina Redfern, almost made up his mind to marry her just to get even with her father for letting the expanding Redfern shipyard engulf the Ripple homestead, and finally saw in a marriage between a Ripple and a Redfern a way of making peace.

Jason knew enough about war. Three times he had to take to the boats from a torpedoed ship. He endured danger, exposure for many days in an open boat on an icy sea, tremendous ordeals, all taken in his stride as a member of the Merchant Marine. The sea was his place of business, Roger's Inlet was his foothold of earth. Three torpedoings, with their aftermath, make excellent material for the use of a master teller of sea yarns like Mr. Hallet. W. K. R.